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The FARM-POULTRY

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No. 5.

How to Begin.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

"I live on a farm, where the only thing that is plenty is land, and I very much wish to earn a little money for extras that I cannot otherwise get, and would like to try poultry. I have had no experience, as we have only about fifteen old hens that are kept in the barn cellar, and that have never laid enough to pay for their keep. There is no building that I could use except an old well house perhaps 10 x 12, which is open on one side, but is in fair condition. Do you think I could make any money under the circumstances? I am well and strong, with some spare time, and my husband, who is away all day teaming, would help nights and mornings. Will you tell me what you think of the prospect, as there may be other women who would like to try if they only knew how to begin.

In that dreadfully ambiguous phrase, "All things being equal," I am very sure that you could succeed; but only the individual herself can tell whether or not those things are equal—and very likely she may not be able to until she has experimented awhile.

If you are painstaking, methodical, and careful as to details—if you are willing to go slowly, to be instant in season and out of season, and to make this a matter of business, even though your flock is but a small one—then go ahead, and try it for a couple of years. At the end of that time you will be able to tell for yourself whether it pays or not; whether the proceeds are sufficient to compensate for extra work, when you don't want extra work, and whether those extras that you have bought with your "hen money" bring pleasure enough to make up for the care and trouble of a feathered family. I think they will, but I cannot speak for others; and in all events, I can pretty safely promise you, that you will not lose much in the experiment. That is one of the best things about a little trial with chickens—one is pretty sure that failure, even, does not mean very much out of pocket.

You are certainly as well situated as one could well be in many respects. Plenty of land means that you will not at first have to spend much money for fences—and that is more of an item than one realizes till he has tried it. Again, if you can have a large range for the chicks they will grow better, and with less food than when closely confined.

Now let us briefly take account of stock, and see what is your outlook for the coming spring.

First, health, strength and ambition. Fifteen old hens, plenty of land, and a building that without great outlay, can be converted into a small hen house. A very good showing. Your old hens will probably provide you with sitters; but do not try to hatch from their eggs. You doubtless will be able to get some good "straight" eggs—Plymouth Rock, or some medium heavy breed, from some neighbor, at a reasonable price, say twenty-five cents per sitting.

Get started as early as possible. You can keep them in the barn, even in pretty cold weather, with plenty of sand and hay seed to keep them off the hard boards. They are not usually as hardy as the later ones; but if you can pull them through, they pay well either as broilers or early roasters—and, as you wish to get all the ready cash you can this first year, every nerve must be strained to raise all the salable poultry possible.

Once it is warm enough to put the chicks

out of doors, there will be no difficulty about the housing till fall, for barrels will serve as shelter until the chickens are nearly grown, but with coops to confine the mother hens. It is possible to let both hen and chickens run over the "big range," but I do not believe in doing so. The small ones will get lost somehow, stray cats are ready to pounce upon

one thinks that keeping poultry is merely a pastime, then they need to try it. Twelve months would reconstruct their ideas wonderfully. It is work, hard work. It is unremitting care, and often it is a series of discouragements.

Breakfast of mash—corn meal, oat meal, middlings and potatoes, salted; cracked corn for lunch; mash again at noon; rolled oats

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While I sincerely believe that there is money in hens, either in large or small numbers, yet



FIRST AND SPECIAL, BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET, AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

Bred and Owned by Jas. Forsyth, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

their victim, and showers are liable to catch them far from home, with no shelter but the mother's wings. A few bunches of laths and a handy man can provide these coops at small cost.

The feed formula has been so often given in F.P. that it seems hardly necessary to give it again; but I will emphasize a few points that

wet with milk or water for mid afternoon, and wheat for supper. This is after the chicks are a few week old. At first, crumbled corn cake and oatmeal starts them out in good shape, and even till they get pretty sizable you had best bake your dough.

I admit that this endless feeding grows tedious before the summer is over; but if any-

I would certainly not advise every woman indiscriminately to try it. Even fifty hens make too much work for her to care for properly, if she already has all or more than she can do—and especially if she lives on a farm. Still, even then there are often mitigating circumstances. If she has a helpful husband, who wants her to get that extra money, and

who will somehow make the time to do the heavy work for her, or let the hired man do it, she may then try the work, and will perhaps not overdo. Children, also, can save many steps in the chicken yard, and with mother's careful oversight, the work can be made more easy.

Now for the well house; that isn't so unpromising, after all. When your husband has a leisure time, or perhaps nights and mornings, let him see what may be done. You will need to have two windows, or four sashes, put into the open side, which should be moved to face the south if it does not already do so. If it has to be moved, it should be put in as warm a place, and as near the barn as convenient. Perhaps you will have to have a carpenter to put in your door and windows; but the rest can be done by any man who can drive a nail or saw a board. After the other space has been boarded over, put on tar paper, with laths over the joinings of the boards. This will not last indefinitely, 'tis true, but it will be fairly warm and answer till the trial time is over; and with the outside wall well banked up from the ground, you should have a very comfortable pen. A pen that sits close to the ground, or that is snugly banked, will be vastly warmer than one that is perhaps tighter above, but permits the wind to creep through the cracks below.

You can get along very nicely with an earth floor, though for myself, I do not like them; but as there are several thousand things that I don't know about keeping hens, it is quite possible that my board floors are all wrong. Your well house, thus remodeled, will give you room for twenty hens. This crowds them a little, but with fresh air, cleanliness, and good care in general, I believe you can put this many in, and succeed. Besides, if your pen is so situated that you can let your fowls into the barn floor on all but the stormiest days, you will find this an excellent scratching pen, and a great help. The hayseed with which the floor is usually covered, is a wonderful energy producer.

Twenty pullets, well cared for, will often bring their owner about as much profit as fifty that are crowded and slighted. Somehow with the majority of people, the profits are apt to decrease in the ratio of the increase of fowls.

Your profits from the sale of both poultry and eggs depend much on the local market, and it is no small job to learn to pick and dress chickens properly. Indeed, it sometimes happens that it is almost an impossibility for a woman. The strain upon the back, the nervous force required for the speedy plucking that is necessary, and the demand for a stiff right thumb is really too great for most women. In this case the poultry will have to be sold alive, at some loss over dressed weight.

Now once more let us see just where we stand. Hatch your chicks as early as possible; though if your hens haven't done well this winter, they will not sit very early. Still April chickens do nicely. Care for your chicks unceasingly during their infancy, and, in fact, until old age. I really don't know the time when you can let up on this sort of care, or having to pay pretty dearly for it sooner or later. Give them plenty to eat, and always have fresh water before them. Extras in the way of meat, cut bone and milk, pay good interest, both in growth and when the pullets come to laying in the fall. Shut them up in their barrel houses at night, unless you have hatched out a spare hundred just for fun. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in the night watches.

Sell your extra cockerels as they get large enough, and if you are fortunate enough to have raised more pullets than you can accommodate in your winter quarters, sell them also, down to the required number.

It is possible that some neighbor may want to buy good pullets, for laying stock; there is always a demand for them; and in this way one can generally realize more for them than if they were sold as poultry.

Sell all the old hens if you have not already done so. They are literal "cumberers of the ground," and will be much more profitable in some one's pie dish than in your barn cellar. If you have not got rid of all stock over the twenty pullets by the time that it is too cold to house in barrels, you can perhaps "store" a few in the cellar pen till killing time. If you

can start in next winter with twenty sizable pullets, your new hen house, and let us hope some cash in your purse, with the summer's experience, I fancy you will feel well satisfied with your season's work. You will have learned much of value for the future; and it is more than likely that you will have quite a lively enthusiasm aroused. If you have not, then you had better sell all your pullets, and drop the whole matter; for one must have enthusiasm to succeed in anything, even a small poultry business; an enthusiasm that can withstand discouragement, courage that can surmount obstacles, and grit that can help do the things that become painfully prosaic and uninteresting. ANNIE L. ROGERS.

The Elmira Show.

Two surprising things respecting the shows this winter, that have frequently been mentioned in our hearing, have been the unusually high average excellence of the birds exhibited, and the great number of new exhibitors to be seen at them; and nowhere have these two surprises been more in evidence than at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 18-22.

It was the "maiden effort" of our Elmira friends, and they certainly scored a great success; in fact, we think that so far as numbers are concerned, they would have been quite as well off if they hadn't got out quite so many birds. Their hall is excellently well adapted for a show of eight hundred to one thousand birds; but thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred overcrowds it, and overworks officers and judges alike. All hands worked with the heartiest good will, and the burden was carried with the unanimity of good feeling and good fellowship for which "the Elmira boys" are famous. We know of no place where there is so much genuine good fellowship and hearty interest in each other's successes as there is in Elmira.

Of course, the Mediterranean varieties were very prominent; in fact they dominated the show, Buff Leghorns being there in surprisingly large numbers, as were the Whites and Browns. Minorcas were an unusually fine display, as would be expected in the "home show" of Santee & Cunningham; and the White Minorcas of Mrs. J. G. Osborne of Fabius, were a feature of the show.

In the American varieties there was a very good display, Barred P. Rocks being in the lead; but White Wyandottes were a large and fine class; a cockerel shown by B. G. Smith being one of the best shaped birds we have seen this season.

The following lists of the awards are from the *Elmira Telegram*:—

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—S. F. Sherman, Utica, N. Y., 2 cock; 3 (tie) cockerel; 4 (tie) pullet. Schwab Brothers, Rochester, N. Y., 3 cock; 1 and 2 hen; 1 cockerel; 1 (tie) pullet. Van Horn & Miller, Oneida, N. Y., 4 (tie) hen; 4 cockerel. George V. Clark, Cortland, N. Y., 5 hen; 3 and 5 pullet. George Trost, Elmira, 2 hen; 3 (tie) and 4 (tie) cockerel; 4 (tie) hen. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, Can., 3 (tie) cockerel. George M. Diven, Elmira, 2 (tie) and 5 (tie) cockerel; 1 (tie) pullet. C. H. Canfield, Bath, N. Y., 4 (tie) cockerel. J. H. Johnson, Elmira, 2 (tie) cockerel; 1 (tie) pullet. Charles Dalrymple, Horseheads, 2 (tie) cockerel.

PEA COMB BARRED P. ROCKS.—Davis & Platt, South Hill, Pa., 1 hen; 2 cockerel.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Daniels, 1 cock; 3 hen; 2 cockerel; 4 (tie) pullet. H. A. Shetler, Williamsport, Pa., 3 cock; 2, 4 and 5 pullet. Beach & Roe, Troy, Pa., 1 and 2 hen. B. G. Smith, Elmira, 1 cockerel; 3 pullet. P. C. Gori, Sheshequin, Pa., 3 cockerel; 1 pullet.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Daniels, 4 hen; 3 pullet. W. B. Drake, Reading Center, Pa., 2, 4 and 5 (tie) cockerel; A. S. Couch, Elmira, 1 (tie) and 3 cockerel; 5 pullet. E. W. Andrews, Elmira, 1 (tie) cockerel; 4 pullet. F. B. Northup, Elmira, 5 (tie) cockerel; 3 pullet.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—E. B. Smith, Elmira, 4 cockerel; 3 pullet.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—All to Daniels.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Joseph N. Price, Rochester, N. Y., 2 cock; 4 (tie) hen; 4 (tie) cockerel; 2 (tie) pullet. B. G. Smith, 3 (tie) cock; 2 (tie) cockerel; 3 (tie) pullet. W. T. Campbell, Elmira, 3 and 4 cock; 3 (tie) and 4 (tie) hen. W. F. Everett, Westfield, Pa., 1 cock; 3 (tie) hen; 1, 2 and 5 (tie) cockerel; 1 and 2 (tie) pullet. Sherman, 5 hen; 2 (tie) cockerel; 1 (tie) pullet. James McCann, Jr., Elmira, 1 and 2 hen; 2 (tie) pullet.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Davis & Platt, South Hill, Pa., 1 cock; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 1 and 2 cockerel; 1 pullet.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—C. E. Demerec, Binghamton, N. Y., 3 cock; 2 and 3 hen; 4

and 5 (tie) pullet. J. W. Caswell, Binghamton, N. Y., 4 and 5 hen; 2 cockerel; 1, 2 and 4 (tie) pullet. C. E. Howell, Elmira, 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 3 and 4 pullet.

BLACK JAVAS.—All to Daniels.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—F. R. Terwilliger, Elmira, 1 hen; 2 cockerel.

WHITE JAVAS.—All to Daniels.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.—All to Davis & Platt.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Sherman, 2 cock; 2 (tie) hen. J. H. Grant, Elmira, 1 cock; 1, 2 (tie) and 3 hen. S. H. Laney, Elmira, 4 (tie) and 5 hen; 3 and 5 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Daniels, 4 cock; 3 hen; 3 cockerel; 3 pullet. John Biedeman, Albion, N. Y., 1 hen; 1 and 2 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet. Terwilliger, 2 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Daniels, 5 cock. W. H. Craig, Bath, N. Y., 4 (tie) cock; 5 hen. D. G. Eacker, Elmira, 1 and 4 cock; 1 (tie) and 4 hen; 2 and 4 cockerel; 2 pullet. Ed. Van Atta, Waverly, N. Y., 2 and 3 hen; 1 and 5 cockerel; 1, 3, 4 and 5 (tie) pullet. J. H. Grant, Elmira, 3 cockerel; 2 (tie) pullet.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—H. B. Batterson, Elmira, 1 cock; 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 2, 3 and 4 (tie) pullet. Sherman, 3 cock; 3 and 4 pullet. Daniels, 2 cockerel; 1 and 2 (tie) pullet.

BLACK COCHINS.—W. W. Babcock, Addison, N. Y., 1 cock; 1 hen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Mrs. C. M. Kelley, Newark, N. Y., 1 (tie) and 2 cock; 1 and 2 (tie) cockerel; 1, 2 and 3 pullet. Batterson, 1 (tie) cock; 4 (tie) hen. W. W. Babcock, Addison, N. Y., 3 hen; 2 (tie) cockerel. Shelter, 4 (tie) hen; 3 cockerel; 4 pullet.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—All to Mrs. Kelley.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Sherman, 1 and 3 cock; 4 hen; 5 pullet. W. B. German, Danville, N. Y., 4 cock; 5 hen; 2 cockerel; 4 (tie) pullet. C. E. Howell, Elmira, 2 cock; 1, 2 and 3 hen; 1, 3 and 4 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 and 4 (tie) pullet.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—H. E. Benedict, Elmira, 1, 2, 3 (tie) and 4 cock; 2 and 5 hen; 1, 2 and 3 cockerel; 1 (tie), 2, 3 and 5 pullet. Peter Fahr, Elmira, 3 (tie) cock; 1 and 4 hen; 4 cockerel; 1 (tie) and 4 pullet. Ed. Haudy, Susquehanna, 5 cockerel.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Beach & Roe, Troy, Pa., 1 cock. D. A. Harmon, Cambridgeboro, Pa., 2 cock; 1 (tie) and 2 hen; 4 cockerel; 1, 2 and 5 pullet. Kraft Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y., 4 (tie) cock; 4 hen; 5 cockerel. J. D. Orcutt, Painted Post, 4 (tie) cock; 3 (tie) cockerel; 4 (tie) pullet. Allus Brothers, Allus Hollow, Pa., 3 cock. James McCann, Jr., Elmira, 1 (tie), 3 and 5 hen; 1, 2 and 3 (tie) cockerel; 2 and 4 (tie) pullet. George T. Polmatier, Oneonta, N. Y., 3 (tie) cockerel; 3 pullet.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Terwilliger, 1 cock. George H. Oliver, Rochester, N. Y., 3 cock; 1 and 2 (tie) hen; 2 cockerel; 3 (tie) pullet. B. G. Smith, Elmira, 2 cock; 2 (tie) and 3 hen; 4 (tie) pullet. A. Babbitt, Oneonta, N. Y., 1 cockerel; 1, 3 and 4 (tie) pullet. Daniels, 2 pullet.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Daniels, 3 cock; 2 (tie) hen; 1 and 2 pullet. Allus Bros., 1 cock; 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 4 (tie) and 5 (tie) pullet. S. L. Headley, Union, N. J., 2 (tie) hen; 2 and 3 (tie) cockerel; 4 (tie) pullet. Babcock, 3 hen. Van Atta, 3 (tie) cockerel. Craig, 3 pullet.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—S. L. Headley, 5 hen; 4 pullet. Terwilliger, 5 cockerel.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Daniels, 2 cock. J. B. Brooker, Elmira, 5 cock; 4 hen. Sam Vanberger, Cortland, N. Y., 1 cock; 1 and 3 (tie) hen; 5 (tie) pullet. A. S. Couch, Elmira, 5 (tie) cockerel; 1 and 4 (tie) pullet. H. W. Simpson, Elmira, 5 (tie) pullet. Max Wheaton, Elmira, 4 cockerel; 2 (tie) pullet. Charles S. Drake, Athens, Pa., 3 cock; 2 and 3 (tie) hen. F. A. Martin, Troy, Pa., 2 and 5 (tie) pullet. Shetler, 5 hen. Atwater, 1, 2 and 5 (tie) cockerel; 2, 3 and 4 (tie) pullet. W. D. Dounce, Elmira, 2 (tie) hen; 3 cockerel; 2 and 5 (tie) pullet.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Santee & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, 1 cock; 1, 2 and 3 hen; 1, 2 and 4 cockerel; 1, 2 and 3 pullet. Albert Pautz, Elmira, 5 cock; 4 hen. G. Arthur Bell, Rome, N. Y., 3 cockerel; 4 pullet.

WHITE MINORCAS.—G. V. Clark, Cortland, N. Y., 3 cock; 3 hen; 3 cockerel; 4 and 5 pullet. Mrs. J. G. Osborne, 1 and 2 hen; 1 cockerel; 1, 2 and 3 pullet. Terwilliger, 4 hen.

ANDALUSIANS.—Headley, 3 cock; 2 hen; 2 pullet. Craig, 2 cock.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—John F. Lynch, Niagara Falls, 1 cock; 2 (tie) hen. Terwilliger, 2 cock; 1 hen. Headley, 2 (tie) and 3 hen; 1 pullet.

W. C. B. POLISH.—Mrs. Libbie Niver, Caton, N. Y., 1 cock; 5 hen. R. E. Smith, Afton, N. Y., 2 cock; 1 and 2 hen; 1 cockerel; 1 and 2 (tie) pullet. F. L. Landou, Elmira, 3 hen; 3 cockerel.

GOLDEN POLISH.—Headley, 1 cock; 2 hen; 2 cockerel; 1 pullet. Terwilliger, 1 hen; 1 cockerel.

WHITE POLISH.—Headley, 1 cock; 1 hen; 1 pullet. Terwilliger, 2 cock; 3 hen.

B. G. POLISH.—All to Headley.

B. S. POLISH.—Headley, 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet. Terwilliger, 1 cock; 2 hen.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Headley, 1 cock; 2 hen; 2 pullet. Smith, 1 hen; 1 pullet. Bell, 1 cockerel; 3 pullet.

G. S. HAMBURGS.—All to Terwilliger.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Daniels, 1 hen. McCann, 2 hen; 1 cockerel; 1, 2 and 3 pullet.

G. P. HAMBURGS.—All to Terwilliger.

S. P. HAMBURGS.—All to Terwilliger.

WHITE HAMBURGS.—All to Terwilliger.

RED CAPS.—All to Daniels.

HOUDANS.—Daniels, 1 cock; 2 hen. Atwater, 2 cock; 1, 3 and 4 hen; 2 cockerel. H. D. Thompson, 1 cockerel; 1 pullet.

WHITE DORKINGS.—All to Terwilliger.

S. G. DORKINGS.—All to Terwilliger.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Van Atta, 2 cock; 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 1 pullet. Daniels, 2 hen; 2 pullet.

B. B. R. GAMES.—F. G. Bouquet, 1 cock; 3 hen. H. L. Pelton, 2 cock; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen. Ransom Jones, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cockerel; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pullet.

RED PYLE GAMES.—All to Bouquet.

American Water Fowl Club.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

An informal meeting of the American Water Fowl Club was held on Thursday evening of the Boston show. There were present pres. T. F. Rackham, who presided; J. F. Crangle, Geo. E. Pollard, James Rankin, John Weber, H. R. Hayden, Jr., W. A. Smith, and Samuel Cushman, the latter as secretary pro-tem.

After several names were proposed for membership a very interesting discussion, led by James Rankin, as to whether the club should recommend that Pekin ducks should not even be cut for black bead in bill, was carried on. Mr. Pollard was in favor of asking that it be stricken out of the disqualifications, but was willing that it should be cut.

Mr. James Rankin urged that it was the nature of the bird to have it. Not only do the birds have it when imported from China, but the best that are now raised have the dark bead when they commence to lay. Those that do not have it are apt to be the inferior birds of the lot, and if it is bred out it will hurt the breed for a market duck, and decrease the size.

John Weber who had marketed about twenty thousand ducks the past season, said the black bead should not disqualify, as three-quarters of the ducks have the black bead by the time they lay their first eggs, and that the exceptions are not the best birds.

Mr. Pollard admitted this, but was satisfied if it could be struck out of the disqualifying clause. Mr. Cushman made a motion, which was passed unanimously, that members of the club and all others interested be requested to put their requests regarding any desired change in the standard for water fowl in writing, and send it to J. F. Crangle, Fishers Island, New York, who is a member of the American Poultry Association committee on the revision of the standard, and is also a committee to represent the American Water Fowl Club in this matter.

It was moved by Pollard and agreed to by all that black in bill ought to be crossed out of the disqualifications, even if the judges were not instructed to refrain from cutting for black bead in bill.

The desirability of white or creamy white plumage for Pekin ducks was discussed, as well as the need that water fowl should be weighed as soon as they arrive at all score card shows.

Mr. Weber suggested that all large duck raisers, when dressing ducks the coming season, should pick out the best of their product, put it in cold storage, and next winter, show in at the poultry shows. This it was thought would give a practical demonstration as to which of the various types of Pekin ducks made the most attractive and most salable dressed duck.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Sec'y pro tem.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Among the many poultry publications coming to our table, not one touches the dollar side of the problem more clearly and satisfactorily than FARM-POULTRY. The man who keeps hens for business must study the business end only, and here FARM-POULTRY excels.—*Maine Farmer*.



WOODLAWN BOY.

First Prize S. C. White Leghorn Cockerel, Boston, 1896.
Bred and Owned by C. J. Fogg, Waltham, Mass.

Some Thoughts on Advertising.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

As a rule it may be assumed that the majority of men interested in breeding poultry recognize the value of advertising. The few who make up the minority do not cut enough of a figure in the poultry interests to be worth considering, nor will they ever do so until they radically change their views.

The fact that poultry breeders generally know the value of advertising, however, does not prove that they make as good use of that knowledge as they might and should make.

All advertisements are bound to give more or less publicity to the advertisers' business; but there is a vast difference in the amount of business that will result from an advertisement rightly constructed as compared with one of imperfect and vague construction. In this respect it seems to the writer that poultry breeders are more remiss than almost any other class of advertisers.

A careful scrutiny of the advertising columns of the different papers devoted to the interests of thoroughbred poultry shows that about seven out of ten advertisers say in effect in their advertisements that they are breeders of "fancy poultry." Such an advertisement gives little information to the reader, and unless a correspondence is opened, results very unsatisfactorily to the advertiser.

The advertiser who wishes to get the worth of his money (and who does not)? should remember that one convincing fact, clearly stated, is worth many inches of space filled with glittering generalities. Know what you have been trying to produce for the market, and state in the fewest words possible the qualities for which you claim superiority for your productions. Bring that fact out so plainly that the dullest reader can understand it, and your advertisement will have a chance to convince all readers.

There are thousands of readers of the poultry papers who are in the market to buy fowls and eggs from fowls of a tested laying strain of the breed they may fancy; and an advertisement that makes no mention of egg producing qualities of the fowls advertised gets no attention.

If you have a strain of tested layers, say so in your advertisement; make that part of the advertisement the most prominent, and you will hear from it.

The senior editor of FARM-POULTRY sets a

good example to the readers of this journal in his advertisements; but few of those who read them profit by the example. Mr. Hunter makes it apparent to the reader of his advertisement that his White Wyandottes are prolific layers of brown eggs, and his Plymouth Rocks are advertised as possessing the same qualities. Last spring the same gentleman advertised eggs from a pen of heavy weight White Wyandottes, and if he would make public the results of that advertisement the writer is willing to wager that a lot of breeders of "fancy poultry" would be surprised.

Some time ago a breeder published in one poultry journal the egg record of a pen of hens, the record being an extraordinary one. A short time after that he advertised eggs from that pen, making it plain in his advertisement that it was the same pen of fowls which made the record. Out of curiosity the writer wrote the breeder asking some information regarding the returns from that advertisement, and was informed that he could not fill all the orders he received.

If the poultry breeder would give to his advertising the same good common sense he uses in his breeding operations his books would present a more satisfactory appearance at the end of the year. Let him construct his advertisements so that the points his fowls excel in may be seen by the reader at a glance, and then select the best mediums for placing his advertisement before that part of the public he wishes to reach. Under such conditions advertising will bring patronage, provided something is advertised which people want, and unless he is producing something people do want any and all advertising will be unprofitable.

HENRY L. ALLEN.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Farm-Poultry Pays Advertisers.

Mr. Editor:—Reading your article, "Too Many Poultry Papers," in Feb. 1st issue, reminds me of my experience. I think I have had an ad. in FARM-POULTRY every year from first issue, and have used four other poultry papers a little, but neither of the four to my knowledge ever brought me a single order, while from FARM-POULTRY I have invariably received paying dividends: often more orders than I could possibly fill—last year especially when I received orders for one thousand more eggs in one class alone than I could furnish. This year, with better facilities, I hope to be able to meet all demands, notwithstanding my ad. is in FARM-POULTRY. Right you are Mr. Editor, "advertisers in FARM-POULTRY do get results."

Westerly, R. I.

E. D. BARKER.

Profits in Poultry.

Are the Chances for Making a Living with Poultry as Good Today as They Were Several Years Ago?

"Do you think there is as good a chance to make a living from poultry at present as there was several years ago?"

"Is the market so well filled, by so many people in the business, that prices will be kept down?"

The above questions came to us from a young man who is about to enter the poultry ranks. They are serious questions with him. He does not wish to go blindly into an industry that is overcrowded, for he feels that in such cases only experience and capital—a strong combination—win.

Are the chances as good today as they were ten years ago? Ten years ago Hammonton broiler raisers received as high as eighty cents a pound for their product. If they get half that now they are jubilant; but that don't indicate that overcrowded ranks have glutted the market, or that the profits have dropped one-half. In those days it cost the broiler raisers considerably more than it does today. They make about as much at a less rate, for the reason that they have better facilities, get food at a lower figure, and their experience allows them to raise twice the number of chicks.

Take the case of Henry Nicolai, a young man who has been in the broiler business in Hammonton, N. J., for a number of years. When the prices were as high as eighty cents a pound he did not raise one-quarter the birds he does now, and yet he put as much time in that small lot as he does in his present house. He had to buy his food in smaller quantities, and the price of food was considerably higher than it is now. There were fewer people in the business, and the bulk of the carcasses came from the state of New Jersey, labeled "Philadelphia broilers." After our broiler raisers began to profit by their costly experience, and after the boom had started, more of the product reached the market, and, naturally the price lowered. But what we mostly contend is that in those early days, aside from the food question, the inexperience of the operators made the growing of carcasses more expensive. Poor incubators and poor brooding systems caused the deaths of four out of five chicks hatched; and it was only after the operator became experienced that he was able to gradually reduce that loss. Today, with the experienced man, there is hardly a ten per cent loss of the chicks hatched.

Another point might be brought up in the matter of eggs. We know of poultrymen paying as high as forty-five cents a dozen for eggs that produced those eighty-cents-a-pound broilers. There were no egg farms around here from which could be had eggs from well mated and properly cared for stock. The eggs were picked up here and there, and as high as sixty per cent of such eggs would prove infertile. Today all well regulated broiler farms raise their own eggs, and having studied the care of poultry to insure fertility and good strong chicks, they get a better percentage, and have better results. We firmly believe that, with our experience at the present day, with all the improved facilities at command, we are making as much money at thirty cents as we were then at eighty.

Take the egg market. The general average of price is no worse (if anything it is better) than ten years ago. We have gotten down to a more perfect system, and we market more eggs during the winter than we did ten years ago the year round. In 1890 we raised and marketed 258,871,125 chickens against 102,272,135 in 1880. We marketed 819,722,916 dozen of eggs against 456,910,916 dozen in 1880—and the statistics for 1900 will show a proportionately greater gain. And yet annually we are importing chickens and eggs!

Again, the annual increase of the patronage of the summer resorts all over the country is bringing a steady demand for both poultrymeat and eggs. The prices for broilers and eggs today, during the summer, is greater than they were even during the times when winter broilers brought eighty cents a pound.

It is the same in the duck market. James Rankin will tell you that today he makes more money out of his ducks than he did ten years ago at double the price. A. J. Hallock, on his Long Island farm, reaps a bigger harvest than did his father who started the duck

- THE BEST -

are none too good. My

White P. Rocks

win more high prizes at New York, 1895 and 1896 than all others. They are big. They are White. They are Plymouth Rock shape. They are winning everywhere. Two farms devoted to them. Fifty grand cockerels must go early. Ad. on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

EGGS for HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

(Brown Egg Strain; "the business fowl of the 19th century.")

White Wyandottes,

(Brown Egg, Prolific Laying Stock.)

Price, \$2 per sitting; three sittings, \$5.

For eggs from the same pens I set eggs from for my own chickens.

Incubator Eggs, \$6 per 100.

A few good breeding cockerels, at \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5, ea.

A. F. HUNTER,

South Natick, Mass.

VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK

FREE

for two stamps. Address,

MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

WHO CAN WIN THE LUCKY NUMBER?

A BICYCLE, } Your choice of make,
AN INCUBATOR, } breed and breeder, cost
A BREEDING PEN. } not exceeding \$100.
FREE

To the one receiving the eggs with the lucky number. The Result will be published July 1st, with a list of the most popular makers, breeds and breeders. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver and Golden Wyand, Light Brahmas and Indian Games. Eggs \$1 per 15. WAVERLY OAKS POULTRY YARDS.

Miss E. A. ISHAM, Waverly, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred Plymouth Rocks

and White Wyandottes

\$2 per sitting; three sittings for \$5.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in developing the practical qualities of my fowls. They are unsurpassed as producers of fine brown eggs.

SPECIAL PLYMOUTH ROCKS

I have made up a pen of pullets, all daughters of the hen referred to in the article, "This is Practical Poultry," on page 328, Sept. 15, '96. FARM-POULTRY and mated to them an unrelated cock from a hen that laid over 200 rich brown eggs in one year. They are all good birds and lay large brown eggs of good shape. I will sell a few sittings for \$3 each. This undoubtedly is the greatest offer in the line of practical poultry this season.

RALPH S. NORTON.

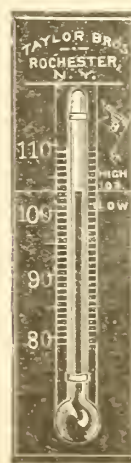
Falmouth Foreside, Me.

Light Brahmas.

Fine Cockerels and Pullets for breeding at reasonable prices for quality.

GEO. V. FLETCHER.

Belmont, Mass.



THE BEST INCUBATOR

often fails in its purpose because of inaccurate regulation of heat. For 15 years we have made a specialty of incubator thermometers that are unexcelled for accuracy and sensitiveness. A guaranteed thermometer sent by express, prepaid, for 75c.

Taylor Brothers Company,

NO. 2 HILL ST.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

farm in 1858. Everywhere we see more success than formerly, and that, too, with lower prices.

The question so often comes to us: "Why is it that we cannot get over fifteen cents a dozen for our eggs, when we read that the Boston market is quoted as high as forty cents?"

The answer is simple. You don't reach the market. At your local market, probably a small country village, everybody keeps hens, and consequently there is no demand. You, no doubt, are receiving all the market can afford. Your market is practically glutted. At the same time Boston, which is a distributing center like New York, has a greater demand for eggs than she can supply. Up go the prices. You are keeping but a few hens, are not getting enough eggs to make it an object to ship a long distance, so cannot enjoy those high prices. When the supply in Boston gets equal to or more than the demand, then, naturally, down go her figures.

It is not what we get in the market so much as what the thing costs, that determines our profits. Men would grow rich if they had the prices of ten years ago with the cost of today. The poultry business is not destined to make men wealthy. It is a steady, honest occupation for the man who is not afraid to work, and it pays good wages to all such. Do not let the fear of overcrowded ranks make you hesitate to take up the work.

There is a little secret which makes some men fairly coin money while others hardly make a sale. It is in the manner in which the goods are marketed. First, the condition in which the goods are sent to the stalls. Second, the reputation the goods have. Third, the time marketed.

It should be the motto of every shipper—whether he is in the egg, broiler or roaster business, never to send anything that is not attractive. Clean eggs, and eggs sorted according to size and color, will always attract the eye of the customer. Plump chickens, neatly dressed, free from pin feathers, with unsoiled skin, and with the legs perfectly clean, will command a sale when inferior looking stock goes begging.

Then the reputation. It costs very little to tag every carcass. Give your farm a name; have that name on the tag. You sell a good article to the customer, and the tag on that carcass will make that customer ask for more of the same kind. You thus create a demand. Stamp your eggs. Commission men tell you not to stamp them; but you must if you want to create your own market. The customer buys a dozen of your eggs, finds they are fresh and just to his liking. When he needs more he calls for yours. He will accept none without your imprint. You have created your egg market.

Then comes the time to market. How many fail in holding back for certain seasons and holidays. More than one watch such events. What is the result? The market is glutted, and the commission man must sell at a sacrifice to save the goods. You are the one who suffers, as he gets his usual commission. The time to market is once every week, if at all possible. The most successful plants make Monday their shipping day. Every Monday the birds—broilers and roasters—are killed and packed, and the eggs cleaned and sorted, and before night are on the train going to market. They come to the dealer fresh Tuesday morning, and the chances are that they will all be sold by Wednesday, and if your commission man or dealer is a good business man he will let you have your check by Thursday night. Each week an income; that's business. So it does not depend so much upon the number in the business, as the manner in which you conduct your affairs.

M. K. B.

Start with a breeding pen of some good variety. It is a better way than buying eggs for hatching. Buy about six females and one male, and from that pen, if rightly managed, one hundred good birds can be secured during April and May. The culls and surplus cockerels can go to market as broilers, and the amount realized from them will pay for the keep of the desirable ones. By October or November the selected birds will begin to lay, and there will be eggs all winter. Eggs in winter mean big profits.—*Homestead.*

Some of My Own Incubator Notions.

I am not particularly "set in my ways," nor am I unapproachable in argument; yet to many it may seem that I have some queer notions of my own. One of those same queer ideas that, in my mind, has become a fixed fact is, that Leghorn and Plymouth Rock eggs under the process of incubation at the same time, and in the same machine, will invariably give unsatisfactory results in hatching, and it is the Plymouth Rock eggs that will give the greater percentage of loss; in fact, it is generally conceded that Leghorn eggs will persist in hatching under the most adverse circumstances. It is even said that a strongly fertilized Leghorn egg will almost hatch itself; yet am I of the opinion that it pays to care for even Leghorn eggs after a rational manner, notwithstanding the fact of the vigorous and exceptionally active characteristics of the Leghorn family.

There is good reason for unsatisfactory outcome from a lot of mixed eggs in an incubator—and I will even go so far as to say that better hatches may be counted upon from nests presided over by hens where the eggs are all Leghorns or all Plymouth Rocks. Now somebody protest, quick, and, of course, accompany the protest with good and sufficient reasons; but remember, it is of Leghorn and Plymouth Rock eggs I am talking, or eggs from any other two or more breeds that are as unlike as the eggs from these two breeds. I think I should not hesitate to put into the machine Plymouth Rock eggs and Brahma eggs; but Leghorn eggs and Plymouth Rock eggs I shall never again entrust to the same temperature at one and the same time unless I have on hand more of both time and eggs to experiment with than I have had as yet. Leghorn eggs are white shelled, rather transparent, brittle as to texture of shell, and more porous than are Plymouth Rock eggs and the eggs of other large and heavy breeds of fowls. Rock eggs are brown shelled, thicker textured, and the fiber of such shells is more "closely woven," and the process of evaporation, or, as it is more commonly called, "the drying down process," is, in consequence, much more rapid in the Leghorn egg than in the Rock egg. And it is that the drying down process in the two distinct varieties of eggs varies to such an extent that when conditions are just right for the Leghorn eggs, the heat and other conditions have not been just right for the best good of the Rock eggs. For these reasons, to attain the best results from both varieties of eggs, it is necessary that the hatching be done separately. This I have tested to my own entire satisfaction, and I should be glad to hear the views of others along this same line of incubator experiences.

During my initiatory experiments with my incubator, but very little of incubator information came to me, even through the press, although the house was quite filled to overflowing with poultry literature of all description. After repeated partial failures to secure the hatches of Rock eggs that I felt I should have, so long as the Leghorn eggs were hatching so well, I applied to Mr. Cooper for a help out of the dilemma, at the same time suggesting that my misfortunes of this kind might possibly be, and probably were, entirely owing to the attempt to hatch two distinct types of eggs at one and the same time.

I expected nothing else than to be informed that I was very much mistaken; but, contrary to expectations, the word came back that in my theory I was entirely correct, and that my reasons were good and sufficient ones why the two varieties of eggs were not giving me hoped for hatches. I then began a new series of experiments, in which I was much more successful.

Another one of my queer notions, and one that has so far been fully sustained, is that moisture pans in a machine are a "useless piece of furniture." If a machine is kept where it belongs, i. e., in a cellar, moisture, other than that furnished by the atmosphere surrounding that incubator, is an entirely needless article. Yet do people go on adding moisture pans of water upon the eighteenth day, regardless of surrounding circumstances, and almost invariably do they drown more chicks in the shell than they hatch out of them. Not a moisture pan have we put into our incubator since the machine was once more moved into the cellar, and from which

place it should never have been removed. Nor will it be again, summer or winter. Our hatches were failures after bringing the machine from down cellar; but we have had no failures since putting it down there again. Our hatches have been good, and our chicks strong and healthy. We do not like the light shining upon the glass doors of our incubator. We want the glass doors, and must have them for convenience. The cellar is dark when the outside door is shut, and this leaves the eggs in a state of darkness, just as nature intended; but our cellar door opens upon an open north porch, and during heavy driving rains much water goes down the steps at times, leaving the ground at foot of stairs much too moist for the proper drying down of the eggs under incubation. So we leave the door open at times to dry out, and at all such times a piece of carpet is thrown across the machine in such a way as to exclude all light from the doors of the incubator.—NELLIE HAWKS, in *Practical Farmer*.

The Cockerel That Shakes His Head.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Not long ago we read in FARM-POULTRY in the "Answers to Correspondents," that when a cock or cockerel was given to shaking his head and taking a step backward at the same time, that it was "evidence of brain trouble," but would not materially injure the bird as a breeder.

With due respect to FARM-POULTRY, we may say that we doubt its being evidence of brain trouble.

Why shouldn't a spirited horse which shakes his head and paws the earth, be accused of having brain trouble? It would be quite as reasonable.

We believe that it is simply evidence of spirit and mettle, combined with good breeding. We have observed that well bred, high spirited horses take delight in tossing their heads and champing their bits. Now why shouldn't a well bred, high spirited cockerel shake his head without its being considered evidence of disease?

We have a White Wyandotte cockerel which we bought of Mr. Hunter, and we would not part with him for twice what we paid for him. Now that cockerel shakes his head and steps backward or to one side a good many times a day; yet we never thought him the worse for it.

He is going to turn out a first class breeder. We had a report from a sitting of eggs from his pen today. Twelve chicks from a single sitting of eggs, and the chicks strong and vigorous. Not bad for January eggs.

That cockerel is the first off the roost in the morning, and is the last to settle down for the night. He is in the best of health, and always on the move. He sets his wives a good example, and keeps them up to the scratch. Yet he shakes his head a good many times a day, and especially if anyone is admiring him.

That bird has always resented anything like petting. He won't allow it, and any familiarities are liable to be met with a savage peck if he can reach the offender. On a pleasant day that cockerel has more business on hand than any other bird in the neighborhood, and when he shakes his head it means, "keep on your own side of the fence."

He allows no one to handle his hens without an attempt to put a stop to it, and if we carry a strange bird through the yard where he is, it is a signal for him to vigorously pound us about the shins with wings and spurs.

Until lately we have bred Cochins exclusively, and never noticed much tendency to head shaking in them. They are not active enough.

Since the Wyandottes arrived we have frequently noticed that our new Buff Cochins cockerel shakes his head after the same fashion, though perhaps not as frequently.

They are, to judge from appearances, the two best breeding birds we ever had on the place.

Next fall will show how well the chicks turn out. We have no fear on the score of "head shakings"—far from it.

P. T. WOODS.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 6th, '97.

\$500 FOR A TOMATO



The Engraving shows the most wonderful Tomato ever offered, which was grown by W. M. Finley, Salem, Ill., who writes: "They grew over 7 ft. high, and I began to pick ripe tomatoes June 24, and had an abundance all summer. Was two weeks earlier than any other variety I ever had, and of the best quality. I had 11 plants, and each one produced from 1 to 2 bushels of nice fruit, many mammoth ones, not a poor one the whole season, and Oct. 15 was still loaded with ripe and green fruit."

This Giant Everbearing Tomato is entirely new and a wonder to all. After once grown you will have no others. We own all the seed there is, and will pay \$500 for 1 of them weighing 3 lbs. Plant some, you may get the 3 lb. tomato. Instructions with seed and how to grow them. FIRST IN MARKET CABBAGE is the earliest kind in the world and you will have heads weeks before your neighbors. GIANT FLAT BUTCH is the largest Cabbage of all. Is all head and always sure to head, weighing 20 to 50 lbs. J. A. VESSEY'S LAMBING CUCUMBER. Wonderful variety from Japan. Will climb a trellis, wire netting or any support 5 to 8 ft. Great curiosity, round, good quality, excellent keepers.

EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP, is the earliest in the world, easy grown, good size, white as snow. (C7) We will send a packet each of above 3 splendid varieties and our Great Catalogue for only 25 cts. If you mention this paper and send silver or M. O. we will send free for the ladies, 100 Summer Flowering Bulbs. FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 32, Rose Hill, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Stock and eggs for sale. PEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, FRANK P. HILL, Allston, Mass.

This is the **QUAKER CITY GRINDING MILL** For CORN and COBS, FEED, and TABLE MEAL. Improved for '96-'97. Send for all mills advertised. Keep the best—return all others. A. W. STRAUB & CO. Philada., Pa., and 41 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Supplies.



Send for our new catalogue for 1897, free.

Silver Wyandottes.

Winners this year at St. Louis, Kansas City, Palmyra and Springfield, Ill., under Butterfield, Bridge, Hewes and Pierce. Stock for sale. Have mated up breeding yards, and will sell eggs at \$2 for 13; \$5 for 33. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1 for 9. Circular free. HENRY STEINMESCH, Sutter, Mo.

POULTRY RAISERS

All use Waterproof Sheet for chicken runs; best article for the purpose. Keeps out cold and wet, and lets in light. Good as glass, and cost is small. Price and samples of

DERBY & ABERCROMBIE, 36 South St., New York, N. Y.

"UP-TO-DATE" SPRAY PUMPS

ALL GRASS. \$17.00 outfit for \$6.00. Express paid. Will spray a 10-acre orchard per day, 75,000 in use. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Spraying free. Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given. Rapid sellers. Many of our agents are making from \$10 to \$15 per day. P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO., Box 157, Oskunk, N. Y.

Chance for POULTRY MAN.

I have nice place of 40 acres two miles from Stamford, Conn.; fine house, barn, etc., all finished, and want to find a practical poultryman to take it on shares. Must have some money and unquestioned references. Correspondence invited.

K. E. TIRNEY, 114 W. 22nd St., N. Y. City.

Market Quotations and Quality.

We have not a little trouble in satisfying our readers in the matter of market quotations, and have, from a reader in Kentucky, a request that we publish in each number a detailed state of the market, giving perhaps an entire page to it, with exhaustive tables of quotations, etc., similar to the Produce Exchange circular.

We cannot do this, for obvious reasons. One, (and that a quite sufficient one), being the fact that such a market review would be at least eight days old when it reached our readers. It takes two days from the writing of the report until the electrotyped plate is on the press, and five or six days to print, bind and mail the great number of copies required; so that it is seven to eight days from the time a market report would leave the editor's hands till it reached the readers, and that is sufficient time for great fluctuations in prices,—the quotations would be wholly unreliable.

While considering this we wish to say something about market quotations. Our neighbor, Mr. Rudd, read an essay at the farmers' meeting at Ploughman Hall, Boston, recently, in which he touched upon this question. He said that the ignorance of the shippers was a great difficulty they had to contend with in quoting prices for market poultry, and that quality governed prices more than anything else. It is next to impossible for a farmer back in the country to understand that his chickens are not really first quality—hence, not entitled to the highest quotations. A farmer ships in a case or two, or a barrel of chickens, which are "scrubs" to begin with, are not properly fattened, have had the run of a whole township; consequently, have splendid muscular frames with but little juicy meat on them. Such birds are not choice chickens, and will not bring the highest price, or even a second quality or third quality price; and yet the farmer shipping them expects to get the highest market quotations for them, and denounces the commission merchant as a "swindler" or "fraud" if the chickens are sold for anything less than highest quotations. That illustration shows the greatest difficulty as to market quotations. Mr. Rudd speaks of this very thing, and says:—

Poultry that is thin, white meat, poorly picked, and of a size that is not wanted by any customers; something that is too small to use for a roaster or too large for a broiler, is of little value. Certainly such stock is not thrown away, but it has to be sold at low figures. If prices for the best quality of goods are unsatisfactory to the raisers, it gives the impression to many that the poultry business does not pay. The low quotations for poultry at the present time are such that some might doubt whether it could be produced at these prices.

And in another place in the same essay he says: "We do not quote the highest price obtainable for a first class chicken, simply because there are very few shippers of poultry who do not really suppose, and actually believe, that their stock is first class. We have received several lots of chickens the last few weeks which were invoiced as 'large roasters,' but had the consignors invoiced them as 'large roosters' they would have come nearer the truth. The stock was early hatched, the spurs had commenced to start, and they were harder and tougher than any fowl, and were certainly not worth the price of fowl. They would properly come under the market quotations for old cocks, which is six or seven cents per pound."

That excellently illustrates our point. Here are people shipping cockerels which were fully mature, and had become "hard," and calling them large roasters, when the term, "large roaster," means a plump, "soft" chicken of four or five pounds weight. That ignorance of market conditions, and ignorance of the quality of their stock, is a tremendous handicap in quoting market prices.

Another very serious handicap is the "condition" in which the stock arrives, and the shipper should always remember that his stock is bought by a commission dealer upon its condition *when it arrives* at the market, and not upon its condition when he shipped it. Nine-tenths of the stuff that comes into market is poorly picked and improperly packed; hence, has depreciated one or two or three points on the journey. It might have been fairly good stock when killed, but if badly torn in the picking, or packed before the animal heat was fully out of it, or loosely

packed so that it would tumble about within the package on the journey,—it would be a sorry sight when the case or barrel was opened—and it is its condition when the case or barrel is opened that makes the price.

We knew of an amusing case some years ago of a shipment of ducks, which came to a commission dealer when good ducks were selling at eighteen cents a pound. The birds had been loosely packed, without ice, and evidently the animal heat wasn't out of them when packed, and when the case was opened they were a sight to behold; as one irreverent market man said: "You would want to eat them with a quill." One commission man remarked that if the provision inspector got his eye on them they would be condemned and destroyed instantly, as they were manifestly unfit for human food. Soon after the case was opened, and while still debating what to do with them, an itinerant vender who sells poultry through the Italian quarter came in and offered the dealer five cents a pound for the ducks, which offer was instantly accepted, and the dealer thought he had made a remarkable good transaction for the shipper. He waived the question of commission, and returned the entire five cents a pound to the shipper, but received a most abusive letter in reply, saying that ducks were selling at eighteen cents a pound, and that his ducks were just as good as anybody's, and he wanted eighteen cents a pound for that shipment of ducks, or he would sue the dealer right away quick. What a difference in the point of view? The dealer thought he had done the man a good turn to get five cents for the rotten stuff, when he was under moral obligations to turn it over to the food inspector and have it condemned. He would probably have been punished with a fine if the sale had been discovered; and if the consignment had been condemned and destroyed, a simple statement of that fact to the shipper would have been his only consolation; but he, in his ignorance, denounced the dealer as a swindler and fraud, and threatened to sue him for not getting eighteen cents a pound for his ducks!

We were talking with a commission merchant the other day upon this subject, and he said: "We are selling common chickens at six, eight, ten and twelve cents a pound, but we had today a case of fancy chickens from a New Hampshire shipper which we sold at sixteen cents a pound within five minutes of opening the case; and could sell a carload a week of such goods if we could get them, while the six and eight cent stuff is extremely hard to sell, even at a low price."

It is an open question whether the sixteen cent chickens are not cheaper to buy than the six cent chickens, the amount of edible meat being considered. The six cent chickens are three-fourths waste (or offal), and are tough stringy things at the best. The sixteen cent chickens are toothsome and delicious, and slice after slice of delicately flavored meat is carved from the breast before any bone is reached at all. It is the sixteen cent chickens, or the best quality of chickens, that the great bulk of poultry eaters want. The poor, lean, skinny, blue-skinned things go to the Italians, or poor foreigners, or are used up in cheap restaurants where they sell five cent soups, and have to be "worked off," although they hang heavy on the marketmen's hands;—so that improvement of stock is the key note to the situation. Stop raising scrubs if you want to get good prices for your poultry products. The fat, plump chickens and fowls will sell quickly at the highest market quotations, and even bring a premium above market quotations—while the lean, scrawny, blue-skinned stuff can only be sold with difficulty, and at prices which pay no profit to either producer or marketman. We cannot do better in closing this subject than quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Rudd's essay:—

"If your stock is not as good as any on the market, find out the trouble and remedy it. If you understand your business there is no necessity of your not having the best grade of poultry produced. There is no better place than right here in Massachusetts to produce it. If you are undecided about starting the business, because you are afraid it will be overdone, don't let that worry you, for the market is very seldom over-supplied with fine, fancy stock; it is the ordinary grades of stock which overcrowd our markets."

A Good Showing in Canada.

Farming, a monthly magazine published in Toronto, Canada, devoted its January number to poultry; and one article, headed "Successful Poultry Keeping," gave a detailed account of the experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Allan of Cobourg, Ont., as follows;

"By a continuous judicious selection of best layers as their breeding birds, Mr. and Mrs. Allan have got together a flock of White Leghorns that are not only far above the average of the variety in size, but are also layers of very much larger eggs, and lay a greater number of them than is usual with Leghorns. "My hosts were kind enough to place before me their books of account and their egg record, so that I might see for myself the results of their business from a purely monetary point of view. These results I think will be so interesting to the readers of *Farming*, that I here give a short summary of them:

"Average number of eggs laid by each fowl and sold during one year, 186, or 15½ dozen.

"Average price obtained during the year for these eggs per dozen, 22½ cents.

"Total revenue of each fowl kept, \$3.48½; cost of feeding a hen one year \$6.64.

"The cost of marketing eggs, two cents per dozen, \$3.31.

"And we have a profit on each hen kept of \$2.51½.

"And this profit of \$2.50 a hen, it must be remembered, is without taking into consideration the value of the droppings, to which I will refer later."

We are glad to quote the above account, which is certainly a very good showing, and compare it with our own statement of \$2.74 per dozen average price of eggs by the year, and profit of \$2.75 for each hen kept. Mr. Allan markets his eggs in Montreal, and gets an average of \$2.24 per dozen for them, because he produces a goodly proportion of eggs when the price is high, which we have again and again urged as the secret of profitable poultry keeping. If he got few eggs in December and January the average price would fall considerably below \$2.24 per dozen, and his net profits would be cut in half.

The droppings, which are referred to later in the article, are cleaned off the drop boards every day, and spread upon a dry floor under a shed. The result is that the manure so cared for gets fine and dry. "Mr. Allan mixes it with gypsum (land plaster), and sells the product to the residents of Cobourg as a top dressing for their lawns. On all the lawns upon which this dressing has been used the result is astonishing. People stand and look at them in admiration. Only a very thin coating is used. Mr. Allan prepares the manure, delivers it, applies it, and gets for it \$25 a ton. At this price it is usually sold in half-ton lots. He estimates that one hundred fowls will produce twenty-five hundred pounds of manure within a year, which at the above price is worth \$31.25, not counting the cost of the labor or the gypsum."

The article closes with the following lessons to be learned:

"First. Poultry keeping may be made to pay a large profit, if the poultry kept are carefully housed and fed, and carefully attended to.

"Second. A balanced ration is absolutely necessary to success.

"Third. Expensive buildings are not required. All that is necessary is that the fowls be comfortably housed.

"Fourth. A thorough system of book-keeping, so that you may know exactly where you stand, is a very great help to success.

"Fifth. That to be absolutely honest in the marketing of your eggs, will in time cause them to be in demand.

"Mr. Allan informs me that in the shops where his eggs are sold, they are always known from the method of packing which he employs, and that customers coming to these shops ask for them particularly, and get them in preference to any others. The obvious lesson is, never keep your eggs more than a week before you market them, and always put them on the market in the most attractive form possible."

We are glad to place before our readers this practical proof that poultry keeping, with business methods, pays, and pays handsomely. We think those lessons can be profitably learned by many poultry raisers in the States.

ROYAL BLUE

Scored 96 as a cockerel, and has won two blue ribbons at the great New York shows. He has sired the winners at many of the largest shows in America. If you are breeding

Barred P. Rocks

and want the best, you should have a male of this strain. I have 50 Grand Cockerels sired by "Royal Blue", and 200 sired by his first sons. They are large, fine in form, blue all over, have nice combs and legs. They will produce winners. Prices right. Ad. on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

BROWN LEGHORNS

AND

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Winners at

ELMIRA.
BUFFALO.
WORLD'S FAIR.
TROY.
BINGHAMTON.
BOSTON.
ROCHESTER.
NEW YORK:



EGGS } LEGHORNS, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40.
} WYANDOTTES, \$3 for 13; \$5 for 26.

C. E. HOWELL, Elmira, N. Y.

BEEKEEPERS!
SEND FOR sample copy of
CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.
A Handsomely Illustrated Magazine and a
Catalogue of BEE SUPPLIES. Valuable
book on Bees given FREE to each one who men-
tions this paper.
THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.

FOR SALE.

Profitable fruit and poultry farm; soil and location excellent. Over 850 apple, 250 pear, 150 peach, 40 plum, 20 cherry, choice kinds. Over 1500 fruit and nut trees; an abundance of small fruits; nearly 22 acres given to fruit and poultry, which will be sold without buildings; or 26 acres with fine old house, brooms and ell, open fire places in 7 rooms; slate roof; barn; buildings good; pure spring water; brook; fine outlook; only 4 miles to store, P. O., churches, 3 to village of 5000 pop. — 4 to one of 7000; good markets. Hens, ducks, part 17 x 30; incubator room, ell 15 x 10; nearly new, capacity 3500 broilers. Poor health excuses prompt sale. Price, 22 acres \$2200— or all for \$7700.
MASS. PLOUGHMAN, or J. A. WILLEY,
175 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Horse Owners! Try

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic
Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blench. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

TIMES ARE HARD!

For this reason I am selling my stock at lower prices than ever before. Write for prices on any variety you want.

I Breed 19 Varieties.

EGGS for BROILERS.

—D. A. MOUNT—

PINE TREE FARM,

Jamesburg, New Jersey.



Is he going to have a fit? No. He has seen Green's sacrifice prices, and they fit him. Cherry trees \$5.75 per 100; Plum trees \$7.25; Dwarf Pear \$6.00; Apple \$6.00 per 100. Catalogue, also copy of "Fruit Grower" free.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

A Prize Record

ON

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

at Madison Square Garden, New York City, 1885-1889
—1897, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass., 1897, as
exhibited and bred by
WHITING FARM, Holyoke, Mass.

Long View Poultry Farm.

An Editorial Visit to the Largest Plant in the Suburbs of the National Capital. Devoted to Broilers, Poultry and Eggs.

Hyattsville is a suburban town of Washington, D. C., lying on the Maryland side. It is a wide-awake, progressive village, the "roosting place" of many who have employment in the city, and the many trains that run to and from Washington daily are liberally patronized.

Mr. John L. Waggaman, the proprietor of Long View, had made arrangements for Mr. Cooper, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, the representative of FARM-POULTRY, and several other gentlemen, to visit his place on Friday of the show week. After all arrangements were completed, Mr. Waggaman was taken sick, so that he was confined to bed, and it remained for the manager to entertain, which he certainly did in an excellent manner.

Long View Poultry Farm is situated about a mile from the heart of the town, and the farm conveyance being at the station upon the arrival of our train, we were soon given a most enjoyable drive through a very pretty part of the town.

The name of the farm is well placed—no matter where one would stand, the landscape comprised the surrounding country for miles, which makes the term, "Long View," very appropriate. The farm is composed of forty acres, half of which is under cultivation, and the remainder devoted to woods, large driveways and parkings, which greatly beautify the premises. The trimmed cedars, the vines, and the floral work must have a most pleasing effect during spring and summer.

There are two residences—one for the proprietor, and the other for the manager. Both are handsome and convenient homes, nothing lacking to make life enjoyable in them. Mr. Waggaman believes the pleasure on a farm is as important as the profit, and that home comforts are what make life attractive.

The model three-story barn has all the conveniences of a modern city stable. The lower floor is for the farm horses; the second for carriage horses and conveyances; and the third floor is used as a granary and hay loft. Then there are a number of outbuildings used as a carpenter house, store houses, oil houses, etc.

The poultry buildings come next.

Brooder house No. 1 is a comfortable house where the youngsters are started. It is one hundred and ten feet long and twenty feet wide, divided into twenty-two pens, with a passage way the entire length of the building. The Prairie State system of sectional brooders is used exclusively, one-half of which are indoor and the other half outdoor brooders. The house is heated by the same system of heating, the pipes running along the sectional brooders. The incubator cellar is underneath the house, and is admirably adapted for that purpose. The capacity of incubators is two thousand four hundred eggs. Both Prairie State and Inviucible incubators are used, each machine holding two hundred eggs. Each incubator is numbered, and a careful record kept of the work from one hatch to another—printed blanks being used to tell the number of eggs in each machine, number of fertile eggs, number of chicks hatched, etc. By this method a record of every egg is known, and the percentage of chicks hatched is easily told at a glance.

In the engine house a four horse power Chapman engine keeps up an incessant grinding, crushing and pumping during the day, and sometimes into the night. The engine is run by oil; it operates a large Mann bone cutter, and the Wilson Bros.' grinding and crushing mills. Besides these the engine runs the shafting connected with the artesian well. The well is two hundred and forty-five feet deep, and supplies the entire premises with more water than is actually needed. A section of the engine house is used as a feed house, and is supplied regularly from the barn where large quantities of grain are always kept in stock. Hal Harley, son of the manager, has charge of this building, and keeps things moving in fine shape. In the feed house is an arrangement for steaming food—Mr. Harley having devised a steamer that has about five

thousand holes to let the steam pass into the box containing the mash, grain, or vegetables that are to be used.

Adjoining the engine house is brooder house No. 2. No heat is used. Here the chicks are grown to broiler size, after being taken from the warm brooders. Brooder house No. 3 is a companion to No. 2. We cannot say that we approve of these cold brooder houses for general use. While they may do well enough in a warm climate like Washington, for points further north there is too much danger of the chicks becoming cold and naturally stunted.

The double laying house is an interesting building. It is not only a marvel of completeness, but for cleanliness it is worthy of much comment. It is one hundred and fifty feet long, and twenty-three feet wide, with a three foot passageway running the entire length. There are fifteen pens on each side of the passageway, allowing a house space of 10 x 10 feet for each flock, and about ten fowls kept in each pen. The building faces the south, and each pen has a window on the south front. Then there is an upper row of windows which furnish sunlight for the pens on the north side. The outside yards are 10 x 100 feet in length, and in these small trees are planted to furnish shade.

In their catalogue, the proprietor and manager of Long View Farm announce that they have three objects in view, and everything is working to the end that these objects may be fulfilled. The first idea is to supply a large number of broilers for the market. This branch of the business is one that stands a splendid show to succeed. By way of novelty the chicks are given celery for green food. An acre and a half of land is devoted to the raising of celery for this purpose, and the chicks receiving these greens regularly have imparted a fine flavor to their flesh. So marked is this celery flavor that the broilers are finding a ready sale at prices far ahead of the average market figure. Each broiler is tagged as follows:

CELERY FED BROILERS,
from
LONG VIEW POULTRY YARDS,
Hyattsville, Md.
Geo. G. Harley, Mgr.

Fresh eggs for table use is a branch also extensively followed, and as a special guaranty of freshness goes with every lot of eggs sold, several cents a dozen more are secured than what regular market eggs are quoted at.

Incubator eggs are also raised. These are from crossed stock, and they are fed and cared for so as to secure the greatest fertility.

Besides the above there is a dabble in the fancy by keeping a good number of prize birds of the Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb White Leghorns. Their breeding stock of Barred Rocks is from the best strain in America. They are large and of standard weight, vigorous, and blue-barred to the skin. In Leghorns they have secured stock from a line of descendants known in the show rooms of the east and west, and their laurels have been many.

At the time of our visit there were two hundred and seventeen Barred Plymouth Rocks, fifty-five White Leghorns, twenty-one cockerels of both varieties, two hundred roasters that will weigh from five to seven pounds each, and twelve hundred broilers. The incubators were all running at the same time.

Nine weeks before our visit Mr. Geo. G. Harley, the manager of the farm, first took charge. Mr. Waggaman sent to Hammonton, N. J., for a broiler raiser, and one who could handle hens for egg production, and Mr. Harley answered the purpose. In those nine weeks Mr. H. made great changes in the plant, and increased the egg record from nothing to three hundred eggs a week. Each week there is a noticeable increase in eggs, which speaks well for the care the fowls get. During the Washington show Mr. Harley gave Long View Poultry Farm a lasting advertisement in his display from egg to broiler, which we mentioned in our Washington show report.

The general health of the stock, both old and young, was noticeable, and in reply to a query, Mr. Harley said:

"I never give cold water to my fowls or chicks. It is always tepid. I also believe in

charcoal, and keep it constantly before them. Besides, once a week I put a teaspoonful of citrate of iron in the drinking water."

"Do you ever use condition powder?"

"Yes, indeed; I know that if given occasionally, nothing will improve the appetite, and keep the stock in a fine trim so much as a good condition powder. And you might as well mark it down that I will use none but Sheridan's. But if you feed condition powder unwisely, it is about the best thing to put a fowl out of condition that I know of. It is like everything else; it is not the use, but the abuse, that does the mischief."

There were a number of good business traits that we noticed upon this visit. The first was the regularity in which everything was done. The work is all divided up for certain hours of the day, feeding, cleaning up, gathering eggs, etc., have their fixed hour. The incubators are regularly looked after, wicks trimmed and lamps filled at stated hours. Records are kept of everything. Each machine, each pen of fowls, and each brood of chicks, have a record beside them. At a glance one knows when the incubators were started, with what eggs, when tested, results of test, when due, and results of hatch. On the pens of fowls we are told of the variety, number originally placed in pen, number of sick taken out, if any, nature of sickness and cause, number of eggs laid, etc. On the brooder pens we know the number of chicks originally placed in them, the variety, the number that died, the age, and everything that it is important to know.

Each week the manager makes up his statement of eggs laid, poultry marketed, number of sick or dead fowls, if any, and just what has been going on while the proprietor is at his office in Washington. An account of the mail orders are also kept, and Mr. Harley is kept quite busy at times in his office (which, by the way, is a comfortable room in his dwelling) making up accounts, issuing orders to the help, and attending to correspondence. In short, we know of few farms where so thorough a system is followed as is the rule at Long View.

Our only regret was that sickness of the proprietor prevented our meeting him. From what we have been told, Mr. Waggaman is an enterprising business man in the city of Washington, but more in love with rural than city life. Poultry takes the biggest share of his heart, and other stock come next. Long View has about the prettiest country homes we have yet seen, and the systematic way in which the work is performed is worth following on every farm. M. K. B.

About Turkeys.

A correspondent residing in Mexico, Indiana, asks the following turkey questions:

"1st. What and how shall I feed my eighteen turkey hens, from now until their laying period begins?"

"2d. About when will they begin to lay?"

"3d. Some say I can keep them laying until they have laid about fifty eggs each, by gathering the eggs as fast as laid, and breaking up their nests if the hens become broody. Is that so?"

"4th. I drive them every night into a nice large comfortable room to roost. I can make fine nests for them in this room. Can I compel them to lay in these nests by keeping them shut up in the room for a few hours every morning—or will they insist on making their own nests off in the field."

"5th. About what percentage of turkey eggs usually hatch?"

J. F. Crange, poultry manager of Fishers Island Farm, New York, gives the following answers to the above queries:

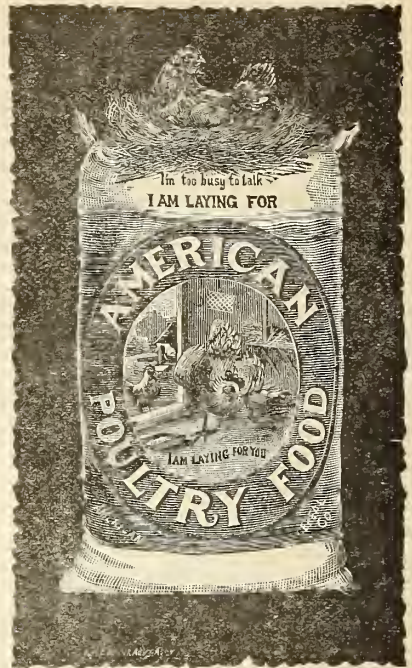
1st. Feed scalded oats in the morning, and corn at night.

2d. They should begin laying about March 20th to April 1st.

3d. Young hens will lay at least forty eggs, if they are gathered daily.

4th. When the hens get ready to lay keep them shut up until they have laid, and then allow them to go out. After they have laid a few eggs they will look for their nest. There are times when a hen will only take to her own nest in the fields. Such hens will drop their eggs anywhere if confined.

5th. Ninety per cent of the eggs usually hatch.



MAKES HENS LAY,

SOLD IN 50 AND 100-LB. SEALED SACKS

GRANDVIEW EGG FARM,
SOUTH SWANSEA, Mass.

After nearly two years' experience in the use of American Poultry Food, during which I have fed twenty or more tons, I have come to regard it as indispensable as an egg producer, flesh former, to make chickens grow fast and feather up rapidly. In fact, it has no equal in any feed I have any knowledge of as an all round poultry food.

W. P. SHEPARD.

If your local dealer does not keep

AMERICAN POULTRY FOOD

For sample and particulars, address

THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO.,
Chicago, Ill., or Boston, Mass.

SEA SHELLS best grade fine ground for poultry feed. Best and cheapest shells known \$1.25 bbl.—5 bbl. at \$1.00. Discount in quantity. Samples, 2 cents.
F. P. KNOWLES, Guilford, Conn.

ELBRIDGE C. COMEY,

Originator and Breeder
of the celebrated

"DUKE OF YORK" Light Brahmas

UNEQUALLED for their great SIZE, grand SHAPE, superb COLOR, fine COMB, profuse MIDDLE TOE FEATHERING, and superior LAYING QUALITIES.

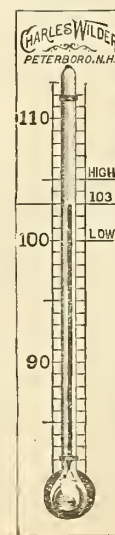
The "DUKE OF YORK" LIGHT BRAHMAS are the result of careful study in mating for FINEST POINTS, without detriment to UTILITY. They have been bred continuously since 1862, regardless of LABOR or EXPENSE, upon FARMs, allowing free range, and are VIGOROUS, PROLIFIC strain, possessing PERFECT BRAHMA CHARACTER, according to the "STANDARD OF PERFECTION."

They have WON a large number of the HIGHEST PRIZES YEARLY at the PROMINENT EXHIBITIONS in UNITED STATES and CANADA, in the hands of my customers.

FIRST-CLASS Birds for sale at reasonable prices. SPECIAL RATES made those wanting large numbers. PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to mating for best results in breeding, according to POINTS and PEDIGREE.

EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS of EXHIBITION BIRDS, at \$3.00 per sitting of 13 Eggs; \$5.00 for 2 sittings; \$7.00 for 3 sittings; \$10.00 for 5 sittings, carefully packed and delivered to Express in BOSTON.

NO CIRCULARS. WRITE FOR WANTS.
20 Granite St., SOMERVILLE, Mass.



THE BEST Thermometer

Must be used to make the best
INCUBATOR
do its best work.

CHARLES WILDER
PETERBORO,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Has for 35 years made accurate
Thermometers of all kinds.

We sell
**SEASONED
INCUBATOR
THERMOMETERS.**

By mail,
Two, \$1.10; Six, \$3.00.



FIRST PRIZE BREEDING PEN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES.

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1897. Owned by A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.

One of the first to recognize the practical merits of the new popular White Wyandotte, was Mr. A. C. Hawkins, whose yards contain some of the choicest specimens in the country today. In 1886 he purchased the original stock, and by judicious mating, has improved them each season. At the two great New York shows of 1886 and 1887, he was awarded the most important prizes in the class, first on breeding pen, also many of the regular prizes. His birds are large, snowy white in plumage, and true Wyandotte shape. He has two farms devoted to this breed, and those who secure eggs from his 1897 matings, will get winners. He also breeds Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Silver Wyandottes; and birds of his breeding have won at the largest shows in the United States and Canada for years. Get his 1897 catalogue.

"Utility and Beauty"

Go Hand-in-Hand in Standard Bred Poultry.

The Attempt to Depreciate Poultry Bred to Standard Requirements as Lacking Utility, is Futile."

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Under the above self-gratulatory headlines, [there is no such word, Mr. Curtis, as self-congratulatory], editor Curtis, in the *Reliable Poultry Journal* for January, makes an extract from a recent article of mine in FARM-POULTRY, his text for several columns of misrepresentation and misstatement.

He begins by asserting that "what Mr. Robinson says and claims in this article is not more than half true * * * his promises are false, and his conclusions wide of the mark."

No one will deny Mr. Curtis the right to form his own conclusions as to the correctness of all opinions, assertions and theories submitted to the public through the poultry press, nor will anyone refuse to admit that he may very properly communicate his conclusions to the public through the medium of his own publication; but surely it is neither right nor fitting that he should misrepresent those whose views he opposes. This is just what Mr. Curtis does when he goes on to say: "This attempting to depreciate the value of standard bred fowls, by charging that they are lacking in utility, * * * is mostly rank nonsense."

Until Mr. Curtis informs us to the contrary, I prefer to believe that when he penned his strictures on my article he had not read it carefully. The spectacle of the editor of a leading poultry paper devoting valuable space to an attempt to criticize an article he had but cursorily read is not edifying; but the alternative is altogether unreasonable, for, if Mr. Curtis did carefully read the article in FARM-POULTRY, he either was incapable of understanding it, (we cannot conceive him so devoid

of intelligence), or he has deliberately misrepresented the writer, (is it credible that he should do that?)

Supposing, then, that Mr. Curtis glanced my article over carelessly, I take the liberty of asking him to read it again, and to do himself the justice of reading it carefully. I would call his attention to the fact that the article in question was not written for the purpose of depreciating the value of the improved breeds of fowls, call them standard bred, or thoroughbred, whichever you will; but, pray, Mr. Curtis, don't call them *full blooded*. (vide Webster). It was written for the purpose of calling attention to some of the absurdities of "the Standard," and of the system of competition now in vogue; and also to urge practical breeders to make for themselves a consistent, common sense standard, and inaugurate a rational system of competition. The premises embodied in the article may be false, the conclusions wide of the mark; but until Mr. Curtis has a more coherent idea of what those premises and conclusions really are, he is not in a position to present evidence in support of his assertions. We are not at all surprised, therefore, to find Mr. Curtis laboriously striving to make mountains from mole hills, where there are no mole hills, even, and trying to make himself believe, he imagines, he thinks somebody said things they never so much as thought of saying.

And so I am accused of hostility to thoroughbred fowls! Faunty Field has her revenge! I think she has never forgiven me for "making fun" of her common hens. If Mr. Curtis will turn to his file of F.-P.'s, he will find in the issue for January, 1895, an article, "Common Hens vs. Thoroughbreds." This is, of course, ancient history now. Still it will be worth our while to compare some extracts from it with sentences culled from Mr. Curtis' article. For convenience we will employ what the editor of one of our great dailies called "the deadly parallel column."

Extracts from Mr. C's Article.

"Standard bred, full-blooded fowls positively EXCEL in these important particulars," i. e., "size, vigor and egg productiveness."

"The record as made up by actual tests reads that way."

"The fact is admitted in practice by the foremost poulterers of the continent."

"We claim that many prominent breeders of standard poultry are regularly producing fowls that for size, vigor and productiveness are not equaled by fowls produced by anyone else, for any purpose whatever."

Extracts from Article in F.-P.

"We breed thoroughbreds for eggs and poultry because we have found them so much more profitable than common hens."

"I had forty thoroughbred hens and over eighty common ones. * * * The thoroughbreds laid fully two-thirds of all eggs gathered."

"Our experience is that of many poultry keepers." "If we rank the common hen above the thoroughbred for eggs or poultry, profit or hardiness, we discredit the honesty, the intelligence, and the common sense * * * of all the successful poultrymen of the country."

"I know there is a strongly rooted opinion that fanciers do not breed for practical results. I believe it is not a well-grounded opinion."

"My observations and experience have led me to conclude that instead of the common hen being harder than the thoroughbred, the reverse is the case."

The comparison of these extracts shows how some of Mr. Curtis' statements were long ago anticipated by a man who "does not know all that he thinks he knows," and shows, too, how a great mind sometimes (unconsciously

A Separator Experience. CAN YOU NOT PROFIT BY IT?

Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1897.
"The command on which hangs all the Law and the Prophets is, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' Hence, in obedience to that command, I wish to inform others that after three months use of an Alpha 'Baby' De Laval Cream Separator we believe it to be a crowning success, and the goal of all butter-makers. A trial of the 'Baby' is all the evidence needed in the case. We are now certain of nearly 7 lbs. of butter for each hundred pounds of milk, let the weather be hot or cold, dog-days or snowy holidays. With the use of the 'Baby' it is less labor to care for the milk of ten cows than that of one with the hand-skim-milk pan system. We feel under many obligations to the De Laval agent for calling us out of the corn field to sell us a 'Baby.'"
J. S. TILTON.

Send for "Baby" Catalogue, No. 246.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLAND ST., NEW YORK.

1897 Shaw's Light Brahmas 1897

Wrote at Madison Square Garden, New York, and Mechanics' Hall, Boston, the Diana Cup, the Gov. Greenhalge Breeders' Cup, the Club Cup, Nettleton Cup, and twenty-two regular and special prizes. A grand total of 122 prizes, since 1880. A record unequalled by any Light Brahma breeder in the world.

EGGS FROM THREE YARDS EGGS OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

I shall breed only three yards of my prize winning females headed by 1st prize cockerel at New York, 1897; 1st prize cock at Boston, 1897, 1st prize cockerel at Boston, 1897. Eggs from the above yards, \$4 per sitting; 2 sittings \$7; 3 sittings \$10.
J. W. SHAW, Brockton, Mass.

Leading dealers
everywhere sell

FERRY'S SEEDS

Don't risk the loss of time, labor and ground by planting seeds of unknown quality. The market is full of cheap, unreliable seeds. FERRY'S SEEDS are always the best; do not accept any substitute. Seed Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



FIRST AGAIN AT BOSTON SHOW

on BLACK MINORCA cockerel; and many prizes on Minorcas and S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS at other leading shows, including New York. My breeding pens of both breeds contain some superb birds this year, and the average is high, scoring, 92 to 97 points. At the same time my stock is large, vigorous, and bred for laying qualities.

A FEW SPLENDID P. Rock Cockerels

and pullets left from the Morgan purchase.—all E. B. Thompson strain, and fine birds, blue barred and large; also, a few choice Leghorn cockerels and pullets at low prices.

EGGS \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45.

E. BERTRAM PIKE, Pike Station, N. H.



THE POULTRY ARCHITECT. This book illustrates 117 designs and plans of poultry houses, coops, fences, for the poultry yard, with practical information on their construction. Price 25 cents. Address, H. A. KILBURN, Atlanta, Ga.

and inadvertently, of course), makes its channel follow the rut previously formed by a number of little minds.

The statements to which I have called attention are not "new under the sun." They were not new two years ago, much less two months ago. In each instance the printed statements were expressions of individual opinion, and were at the same time embodiments in type of thoughts which had long been in the minds and words that were often on the lips of practical poultrymen. For my own statements I can say that after this lapse of time there is but one I would wish to recall or correct. It is no longer possible for me to believe that fanciers breed for practical results, or that breeders generally rank utility above beauty.

The editor of FARM-POULTRY is abundantly able to take care of himself; but as the editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* has seen fit to address to me personally some remarks regarding Mr. Hunter's opinions, I feel that it is my privilege to reply to them if I choose. Permit me then, Mr. Curtis, to inform you of two things: First, that if one person entertains a high regard for another he does not *lay*, he *sets* store by him. (The confusion of terms is pardonable in the editor of a poultry paper!) Next, that your statements in regard to Mr. Hunter's views are as free from truth as those you have made concerning mine.

It is just possible that I am quite as familiar with Mr. Hunter's opinions as you are, and better acquainted with the policy and the contents of FARM-POULTRY. You intimate that until recently Mr. Hunter held such views as you have falsely attributed to me, and that his recent visit to New York state convinced him that he was wrong. The truth is that FARM-POULTRY has always insisted on the superior merits of thoroughbred fowls, though lamenting the fact that so many breeders ignored everything but "standard" requirements. Not only "lately," but even long before the advent of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Mr. Hunter was "going out" among the "prominent breeders" and incidentally giving some of them valuable advertising free by calling the attention of FARM-POULTRY readers to the combination of fancy "points" and *practical qualities* in their stock.

Mr. Curtis will not find in anything that I have ever written a single phrase to justify his "inference that a Plymouth Rock with a solid red ear lobe * * * cannot be made to grow to as great a weight as a Plymouth Rock with a partly white or an all white ear lobe;" or "that a Leghorn with a clear white ear lobe * * * cannot be brought to lay as many eggs per year as a Leghorn with a red, or a red and white ear lobe."

He will find on the other hand, much to justify an inference that if a particular P. Rock with a white or partly white ear lobe is in other respects superior to another P. Rock with a solid red ear lobe, it is absurd to rank the latter as the better bird. And he will find it very plainly stated that there is something radically wrong with a system of competition and a method of judging where the color of the ear lobe of a Leghorn hen plays a very prominent part in determining her value, while the number of eggs she lays per year is not considered at all.

And are not "any of the practical varieties necessarily handicapped by standard requirements?" And does not "the standard require of the breeder anything really and unavoidably harmful to the dual poultry interest?" The White Wyandotte is a practical fowl. The standard requires that it shall have *pure* white plumage and a rich yellow shank. The fancier finds that with a pure white plumage he does not get a rich yellow shank, and that the desirable yellow shank is accompanied by an undesirable yellow in the plumage. The practical breeder who wants White Wyandottes that lay rich brown eggs, finds that eggs of the color he wants are laid by the hens with the undesirable plumage. Both fancier and breeder have found that birds of pure white plumage are, as a rule, inferior in vigor to those whose plumage is tinted with yellow. Does not the standard, then, in effect require that standard-bred White Wyandottes shall be deficient in vigor?

The Barred Plymouth Rock has been nearly termed "the business fowl of the 19th century." The standard requires that the color of the plumage shall be the same in male and female. And the "prominent breeders" tell

us that they find it impossible to produce males and females of this variety of equal and highest excellence from the same parents. Nature is evidently doing her best to take down "certain (standard) bars" put up by the fancier! In P. Rocks, too, it is found that the brown eggs wanted for the market are laid by hens that are too dark for the show room, and are only to be used in the fanciers' breeding yard under certain conditions. Perhaps this is as it should be; breeders of standard Rocks do not all think so.

If, on maturer reflection, Mr. Curtis still thinks that the standard requires nothing harmful to the poultry interests, I am prepared to call his attention to a number of others of its sins of commission. As for its sins of omission, the instances where it *permits* what is harmful, it will be unnecessary to refer to particularly until some one is found foolish enough to deny their existence.

Mr. Curtis insinuates that I object to standard weights. Let me quote my reference to standard weights: "A single black feather in the back will disqualify a Lt. Brahma cock, while he may lack 25 per cent of standard weight without being disqualified. * * * A red feather will disqualify a Barred P. Rock, but he is not disqualified for any deficiency in weight."

One ought, I suppose, to be ashamed to admit that from such premises he cannot deduce an objection to standard weights. The premises are not false. Whoever chooses may see this for himself simply by referring to the standard. Until it is shown that the facts brought forward do not make standard makers appear ridiculous in the eyes of practical people, I am bound to assume that my conclusion is correct, and my critic's conclusion not warranted by his premises. But though he cannot logically deduce his conclusions from the premises, it may be some small comfort to him to know that his conclusion is correct. I do object to standard weights!

"This writer," says Mr. Curtis, referring to himself, "is a stickler for size." (Shades of Webster! A "stickler" for size!) *So is the Standard.* If Mr. Curtis had known my true position he might have added in small caps, *So is Robinson.* For let me tell you, Mr. Curtis, that my objection is not to a twelve pound Brahma cock, but to the standard which permits a nine pound bird to compete with him; not to a nine and one-half pound P. Rock cock, but to a standard which does not require every P. Rock cock entered for competition to closely approximate that weight.

"Comparisons are odious," but as you instituted the comparisons between yourself and myself, you cannot object to my continuing them. You say, "It is a task to get our fowls up to standard weights and keep them there." We Colorado breeders find that this is true. With the climatic conditions with which we have to contend it is in some seasons impossible to bring more than a very small per cent of Asiatics up to standard weights. But if you, in Illinois, cannot make 80 per cent of all your chicks reach standard weights at six months of age, and do it easily, be advised by me, and don't make public confession of your shortcomings; by so doing you expose what you don't know about the practical details of breeding and feeding "chickens!" Again, I go further than you do, and further than the standard. I advocate standard weights for *all* breeds, and especially for Leghorns, for I believe that weight is quite as much "an utility consideration" in laying fowls as in table fowls. Yes, Mr. Curtis, console yourself with the thought that your conclusion was correct, though not following your premises in logical sequence.

After so much misapprehension and misrepresentation, after so much criticism that does not criticize, it is a relief to find that there is one point which Mr. Curtis has grasped with tolerable clearness. Opposing my statement that "the poultry-breeder makes color of first importance, pays little attention to form—none at all to form as affecting utility," he asserts that "form is considered of first importance and *above* color, both in breeding and judging."

"Tell that to the marines!" Brother Curtis. Don't come to me with the tale. Too many of my hardy earned dollars have gone into the pockets of prominent breeders for birds that were all right in color, and all wrong in shape,

practically worthless. Too often have I seen fowls which had little but color in common with typical representatives of the breed to which they were supposed to belong, retained in breeding yards just because they were "so fine in color!"

Suppose I take to a show a White Wyandotte hen with a few black feathers in her plumage. Suppose that in form (shape) she conforms closely to standard requirements. She is not allowed to compete. The foul feathers disqualify her. They should, perhaps have been pulled out, but I overlooked them. At the same time I bring to the show room a white hen with a small rose comb and yellow legs. Is she a Leghorn with red ear lobes? No one knows but her owner, who enters her as a White Wyandotte. Now the standard requires that a White Wyandotte hen shall be "in back, short and broad," this hen is long and narrow; "in breast broad and deep," this hen is neither; "in body short, deep, well-rounded," this hen fails in each particular. It is evident to everyone that she is in shape just the reverse of what a standard Wyandotte hen ought to be, but with a big cut on weight, and a few trifling cuts on shape of back, breast and body she ranks just below the prize winners, and I have a score card, signed by a leading judge, which will enable me to sell her for several times her actual cash value. Oh, no, this is not improbable. Not at all! It was once my painful duty to return to a prominent breeder a full half dozen of just such White Wyandottes!

Now, Mr. Curtis, don't you think your position is just the least bit ridiculous? To what purpose do you tell us that shape is "considered of first importance, and *above* color both in breeding and judging," while the standard tells us that any shade of yellow in any part of the plumage of a White Wyandotte is to be considered a serious defect, and while we can point you to the illustration of a Wyandotte female which serves as a frontispiece to your January number, and which has not the true Wyandotte shape at all?

How can you ask us to believe that shape is ranked above color, while a Black Langshan will be debarred from competition for the least trace of gray in the wing, a fault which can only be discovered by close examination, but not for a Cochin shape, a fault which is apparent the moment the eye rests on the fowl? Do you want more illustrations? You can have them *ad nauseam*—if it is necessary.

Mr. Curtis confidently brings forward a little table of figures (Curtis, "I love thee for't," I can forgive everything to an opponent who furnishes me with a few figures!) showing "that in the standard 'scale of points' in the three principal classes of fowls the weight and shape points exceed those of color as follows:

	Shape.	Color.
American class	43 points.	29 points.
Asiatics	43 points.	29 points.
Mediterranean	40 points.	27 points.

"We have counted," says he, "the 'symmetry' and 'weight' points in each scale, as affecting shape, but not the 'condition' points. Here we have the standard, therefore, giving considerably greater importance to shape of body than to color of plumage—the point at issue." He points triumphantly to these figures as a "complete correction" of my "glaring mistake." If the figures in this table are to show and correct a mistake it is necessary that they should be correct; they are incorrect!

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell just how many points the standard allots to shape and how many to color in the American and Asiatic classes. Coming to the Mediterranean class one finds the problem so much less difficult that I am encouraged to make an attempt. First let me call attention to the method by which Mr. Curtis obtained his figures. To get the shape points for the Mediterranean class he started with symmetry 8 plus size 5 equals 13, then glancing down the page he added whatever numerals he found immediately following the word "shape," thus obtaining a total of 40. In a similar way, by adding the numerals following the word "color," he obtained the total of 27 points for color. Such bungling arithmetic is not what we have a right to expect from the editor of a reliable poultry journal. According to my method of computation the standard allots, in the Mediterranean class, 60½ points

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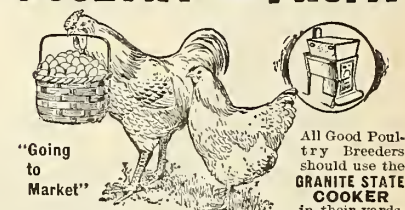
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One improved 400-egg Von Culin Incubator, bought new last season; in good condition, and all ready to run. Hatches 90 per cent.

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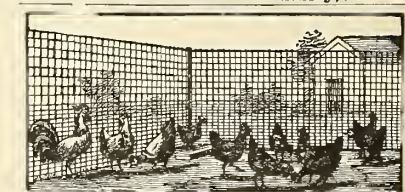


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1880—DANIELS' BLACK JAVAS—1897
and Rose Comb White Leghorns win at the great Boston show; also at all the state and county fairs, scoring as high as 96. Large in size, fine in shape, and great layers. 17 years a breeder. Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 per 15. H. B. DANIELS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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One 325 and one 600-egg Monarch Incubator for sale cheap. Also two Hot Water Brooders. Partridge Cochin cockerels cheap. Partridge Cochin eggs for hatching.

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Are in the race, winning 4 premiums out of five entries at Western, R. I., Dec. 9-12, 1896. 25 choice cockerels and 50 first class pullets. They are early hatchers, are in perfect condition, are noted for their great laying and nearly non-sitting qualities. Eggs for hatching from 3 fine breeding yards, \$3 per sitting; 2 sittings \$5; 5 sittings \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BRONZE TURKEYS.

My strain is noted for strong rapid growth and great beauty of markings. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. 1 also bred
Buff Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Black Javas, and Pekin Ducks.
Send for my 11th annual catalogue free.
R. W. DAVISON, Glendola, N. J.

YOUNG CHICKS

Just hatched from **B. Plymouth Rocks** and **S. C. Wh. Leghorns**, at \$c. apiece. Distance no objection. Send for circular.
JOS. D. WILSON, Rosemont, N. J.



o shape, and color. To obtain this result I insist that the points for symmetry, size, comb, wattles, and half the points for ear lobes, and legs and toes. You will notice, Mr. Curtis, that my figures will make a more favorable showing for your case than do those you have furnished yourself. Yet have you no cause for rejoicing, O mine enemy! These series of points are just as valuable in determining which of us is right and which wrong, as are the multiplication table and the rule for long division—neither more nor less.

It makes no difference how many points the standard insists on shape and how many on color. What concerns us most is to know how the judges and breeders regard shape and color defects respectively. We have seen that the standard makers, while allotting more points to shape than to color, are much more severe on color defects than on defects in form. Mr. Curtis tells us that "the best judges 'cut for shape' with a vengeance in the show room." Will he kindly tell us what proportion of the cuts for shape made by these "best judges" are for shape of body, and what for shape of comb, wattles and ear lobes, legs and toes? Will he explain to us now how it happened, that if, as he says, shape has been and is ranked above color both in preaching and practice, an ultra fancier who is thoroughly posted in the subject was so convinced of the truth of the opposite of Mr. Curtis' proposition that he offered a valuable prize in a certain class to be awarded on shape alone, regardless of color? Will he gratify our curiosity by informing us whether it "just happened" that the Wyandotte female, by Sewall, the "composite ideal from five models," presumably from birds bred by prominent fancier breeders, lacks the true Wyandotte shape, while the typical Wyandotte shape is what first attracts the eye in the drawing on 1st page of F.P., March 1, 1896, a sketch from life, by the same artist, of one of Mr. Hunter's pullets bred for practical results?

In conclusion, I want to invite Mr. Curtis to show that some others of my propositions are wrong. Let him show:—

That all standard-bred fowls are thoroughbred.

That the standard we now have is good, is complete, is practical, is free from absurdities. That the present system of competition is sensible.

That a score card is worth the paper upon which it is printed—to anyone.

On behalf of the people who think as I do on these topics, I challenge Mr. Curtis, or any other advocate of the opposite views, to show some valid reasons for the faith that is in him. While this has not been done, while the present conditions continue, and while I am still outside the ranks of the immortals, I can, without slandering others or flattering myself, apply the quotation, "What fools these mortals be," to the entire poultry fraternity.

Pueblo, Colo. JOHN H. ROBINSON.

Selling Eggs for Hatching.

The editor finds, in talking with breeders and through correspondence, a quite general disposition on their part to stop selling eggs for hatching. These breeders are, as a rule, the very ones whom we (the poultry fraternity) do not want to stop selling eggs. For them to do so will be to give the business, the thoroughbred poultry interest, a severe back-set. That is this writer's opinion in the matter.

These breeders advance two principal reasons for the proposed action. One is that the egg trade develops too many complaints, which greatly annoy them. The other is that, the complaints considered, they prefer to set the eggs themselves, hatch what chicks they can, raise them to maturity, cull them, then sell such specimens as are fit to sell. In this way they will themselves take all chances in the eggs—including good and poor hatches, good and poor quality in the chicks, etc.

It seems to us that something frank and outspoken ought to be written on this important subject. There should be a better, a more business like understanding between the buyer and seller of "eggs for hatching." What the duty of the seller of such eggs is, should be clearly stated; also what the buyer of them has a right to expect.

As to the seller, it is plainly his duty to do

exactly what he agrees to do, as set forth in his advertisements, in his circulars and in his correspondence. There can be no question about that. For him to advertise to sell eggs from such and such prize winners, and then fail to deliver eggs from those particular birds, is dishonest. For a man to borrow birds with which to win prizes, and then advertise those winnings, and agree (stated or implied) to sell eggs from these birds, or from stock of this same strain, when the birds that won were borrowed outright and he has none of their blood in his yards, or none worth mentioning, is rank dishonesty. We have in mind a prominent case of this kind, the facts in which case, coming to our knowledge, cost us a prominent advertiser.

There can be no valid objection to breeders buying for exhibition purposes all the stock they want and can pay for. These birds become their property, and, as a rule, go into their yards, into their breeding pens; but a man of conscience, of self respect—an honest man—will not, in this case, advertise to sell eggs from these fowls, charging his price for them, and then substitute eggs from inferior stock.

The right kind of a man will deliver precisely what he agrees to, and this is the man the buyers are anxiously looking for. They want to trust their \$5, \$8 or \$10 a sitting to such a man. And it is such men, such breeders, that the *Reliable Poultry Journal* wishes to encourage, to do business with, and to benefit.

It is a simple enough matter. We repeat that all the seller of eggs for hatching is called on to do is *exactly what he agrees to do*, no more, no less.

But suppose the breeder does this, still the eggs he sends out will not all hatch, nor will all of the chicks that come from those eggs develop into prize winners. Then will come the complaints, and there we are. True, but if the breeder has done what he agreed to do, if he has kept faith with the buyer, there his responsibility ends—with the one exception that if from some cause or another eggs from the same fowls are not hatching reasonably well at home; in which case we think it is the duty and will be the pleasure of the seller to refill the order or refund the amount paid. The case may be stated like this: What does the purchaser of eggs buy? He does not buy a pen of fowls. He does not buy one or more prize winners. Not at all. He buys the breeder's *chances* in certain eggs. That is about the size of it. The breeder has a sitting of eggs that he proposes to set. He does not know, he cannot tell how many chicks will hatch from those eggs, or how choice those that do hatch will be, provided they thrive and reach maturity. He does know the quality of stock from which the eggs came, and he knows about what his chances are of getting really good results in the chicks that hatch and grow up. Those eggs are valuable to him according to his chances in them, the general conditions of the poultry industry, such as supply and demand, being taken for granted.

Now, the question of selling those eggs arises, the breeder estimates what he is willing to take for his chances in those particular eggs. The single sitting of eggs may hatch splendidly and the chicks develop into superior specimens; again, they may not. There is a lottery in "mating for results;" there is a lottery in hatching eggs; there is a lottery in growing chicks. All these the breeder consciously or unconsciously sums up, then puts a price on the eggs. Remember he has not put a price on a pen of valuable fowls, nor on one or more prize winners, not even on one solitary chick, but on his chances in a sitting of eggs laid by valuable fowls, which eggs he would have set himself had some one else not bought them.

We hold, therefore, that when a breeder sells, for just what they are, thirteen or more eggs which he himself, on account of their genuineness, proposed to set, he has discharged his obligation, with the one exception cited above. He sold and has delivered his chances in those eggs; there his responsibility ceases.

And what is done later on confirms this opinion. Last month, in our report of the Bloomington, Ill., show, we gave the facts in two cases where buyers of eggs for hatching did not draw blanks. A Mr. Dimmit, of

WOUNDED AND PARALYZED.

AN OLD VETERAN OF THE WAR AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING HAS A SHOCK OF PARALYSIS.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

Mr. David G. Talbot is a well-known and respected citizen of Otsego County, New York, residing at Edmeston, who three years ago had a stroke of paralysis, which he attributes to the effects of a wound received on the 16th of June, 1864, before Petersburg, Va., while serving with the New York Heavy Artillery.

The following is his own account of his illness and convalescence, which will be found interesting:

Edmeston, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1896.

"On the fifth day of December, 1893, I was taken with a paralytic shock, which affected the whole of the left side, and I could not speak for three weeks. I was confined to my bed for a long time and constantly attended by a physician, though little relief was experienced. My stomach and the muscles of my throat were much affected. I was wounded in June, 1864, at Petersburg, Va., having then lost three fingers of my left hand, and that always affected me in a marked degree, my arm often becoming numb. I should state that on the day I received the stroke, I had two distinct shocks, the first in the morning, which was so light that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but the second nearly finished me up. Ever since the war I had suffered with nervous debility, and my condition was very bad when I was attacked. I am now sixty years old and hardly dared look for anything approaching good health after my life of

suffering, but I saw so much said about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspapers, and that they were good for paralytics, that I determined to try them. This I did just one year and four months ago. I strictly followed directions, and felt better within a week. I am not the same man I was when I began to take Dr. Williams' medicine. My old comrade Norton, who was in the same company and regiment with me, and was a grievous sufferer from general nervous debility, at my recommendation has taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have helped him wonderfully.

"I certify on honor that the above statement is true in every particular.

(Signed) DAVID G. TALBOT.
Witness JOHN C. LAPPES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50; and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SINGLE COMBED WHITE LECHORNS.

EGGS THIS SEASON AT \$2 PER 13; \$5 PER 39

From pens containing my winners at Boston in 1896 and 1897, and headed by prize winning males. At Boston, 1896, my birds won 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2d cock, and all specials offered.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS.

CHAS. J. FOGG, Waltham, Mass.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Winners for past five years at the leading shows of the country. Send for catalogue.

FRANK W. BEVIN, East Hampton, Conn.

The Longest Row

is shortly hoed with the "PLANET JR." No. 15 Single-Wheel Hoe. Has Cultivator, Rake and Plow attachments. Quickly converted into a hill or drill seeder by a seed dropping and sowing attachment—sold separately. Almost any of the twenty "Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools will do the work of six men. If you make money without them, you'll get rich with them. "Planet Jr." book for 97 is ready and costs nothing—write for it.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market St., Philadelphia.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS,

\$4 to \$15 each. Also

B. PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

\$4 TO \$10.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

\$3 TO \$10.

Purchase a trio or pen, intelligently mated, and have your eggs for hatching at home. Enclose stamp for circular.

I. K. FELCH & SON, Box F, Natick, Mass.



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INCUBATORS ON TRIAL. DON'T BE HUMBLED.
We manufacture the best improved and the most Reliable Incubators, in-door, out-door, and sectional Brooders on the market. Don't buy until you send 10 cts. for our large 140 page illustrated Catalogue. We sell on trial or on time.

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BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL 1897

FOR
The BEST SEEDS that Grow!

Hundreds of illustrations and remarkable Novelties, painted from nature. Known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." 22 Mailed FREE to all.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bloomington, sent E. B. Thompson \$5 for thirteen Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. From these he hatched and raised five pullets and a cockerel, worth no doubt from \$35 to \$50. We dare say it has not occurred to Mr. Dimmit to send Mr. Thompson any more money! Certainly not; he bought Mr. Thompson's chances in those particular eggs, and the results, if they were worth \$1,000, belong to Mr. Dimmit.

On the other hand, if these eggs had not hatched a chick, what then? They would have been the "same eggs," containing identically the same chances, but a dozen conditions outside of the seller's control could have prevented a single one of the six grand chicks coming into life and being exhibited by their fortunate owner at the Bloomington show, also at the Illinois state show.

Mr. Dimmit's good fortune was rather exceptional. As often as not the egg buyer hatches and raises as many cockerels as pullets. Quite often he will secure very few chicks, and now and then none at all. Mr. Frank Dalbey, Danville, Ill., told us of his experience with two sittings bought last spring from Bradley Bros. He paid \$8 for a sitting, and succeeded in hatching one lonely chick. This fact was written to Bradley Bros., and they offered to send another sitting of equally as good eggs at half price. Having full confidence in them, Mr. Dalbey forwarded the \$4. From this second sitting of eggs he hatched ten chicks. We saw six of them (pullets) on exhibition at the Danville show, January 4-9, all of them scoring above 90 points by Russell, and worth—well, Mr. Dalbey would not price them; he wants them himself. They are easily worth an average of \$10 each, for his purposes. But it did not occur to Mr. Dalbey to send Bradley Bros. a Christmas gift. He "took his medicine" on the first sitting, and has a clear title to the six superb pullets hatched from the second sitting.

What the buyer of eggs for hatching has a right to demand is that the seller shall, in absolute good faith, deliver the goods he agrees to, namely, eggs from the advertised stock, sent fresh, and packed in such a manner that the buyer's chance of a good hatch shall be as great as possible. The seller's obligation in the deal cannot be said to have been discharged until he has done all he can to preserve the buyer's chances of a good hatch. It is every man's duty to take what care he reasonably can to make a deal of this kind result profitably to his customers.

Of complaints there will be no end. Many of them are no doubt just; others are unjust, arising from a lack of information, from a misunderstanding of the natural limitations of the business. It is of the unjust complaints that we are treating more especially in this article. In every case where there is just cause for complaint, matters should be promptly rectified; and an honest, sensible man will do nothing less. It should be one of the objects of poultry journals to inform their readers of what they have, and what they have not, a right to expect. Facts are facts; business is business. When a man parts with his money he should know what he is doing. The thoroughbred poultry business deserves to be conducted on a man's basis. We have had, it seems to us, quite enough of the "dear brother" and "dear sister" period. The business deserves to be conducted on a higher plane.

We (the fraternity, including old and new breeders and the thousands of annual recruits), do not want the best breeders of the country to stop selling eggs. We wish to continue to buy eggs from them. All we ask is that they "tote fair" with us; that they deliver to us in the best shape practicable *exactly the eggs they agree to*. We are prepared to take the chances. In many cases the birds that lay these eggs are not for sale at any price. On our part we may not want to wait a year to buy stock hatched from eggs laid by this stock, paying for the birds way-up prices. We know the chances we take in buying the eggs, and prefer to take those chances. If we draw a blank you ought to be able to stand it if we can. In a majority of cases we know we will get our money's worth. Should we draw a capital prize, you may rest assured that we will make no concession to you; in fact, if it is convenient to we will, if we can, beat you out of your boots in the show room, with birds hatched from these eggs.

The *Reliable Poultry Journal* is convinced

that for the best breeders to refuse to sell eggs for hatching would be to give the industry a severe backset. Hundreds, yes thousands, annually, who "try their luck" in what they have reason to believe are good eggs, would not at first buy high priced stock. They would find their incipient fever rapidly abating if asked, during the first stages, \$75 for a trio of top breeders. Still they will enter in at the door of "eggs for hatching," and in a short time take a front place in the ranks.

If this writer today decided to take up Buff Plymouth Rocks or Buff Wyandottes we would buy eggs rather than pay \$50 to \$100 for a trio of chickens. We would find out *whom* to buy the eggs of, then invest in "chances." Many of our best breeders the country over exchange eggs year after year. If they can afford to do this, then others can afford to buy at prevailing prices the same quality of eggs—the same chances.—*Reliable Poultry Journal*.

The Milford, N. H., Show.

Mr. Editor:—I enclose a list of the premiums awarded at our show, held Feb. 10-11. We are well satisfied with our success, and think we did well for a first attempt, considering that it was near the middle of December that we formed the association. We shall have about \$150 in the treasury, after paying all bills, which gives us something for a starter next year.

We did not offer any cash premiums at all; only made up a small list of specials. We think this proves that the premium cards are what the exhibitor wants.

Very truly,

W. D. SARGENT, Sec'y.

The awards were:

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—C. L. Woodman, Milford, 2 cock; 2 pullet. C. C. Fitch, Milford, 1 cockerel; 3 hen. A. J. Fisher, Milford, 2 and 3 cockerel. G. H. Needham, Milford, 3 pullet.

DARK BRAHMAS.—All to H. F. Warren, Milford.

BUFF BRAHMAS.—Leroy Watkins, Milford, 1 cockerel; 3 pullet. E. E. Buzzell, Milford, 2 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet.

BUFF COCHINS.—W. E. Foster, Wilton, 1 and 2 hen. H. L. Bartlett, Milford, 2 cockerel; 2 pullet.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Warren, 3 cockerel; 1 and 3 hen; 1, 2 and 3 pullet. C. E. Kendall, Milford, 3 pen.

WHITE WONDERS.—All to F. H. Tarbell, Wilton.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—All to C. C. Fitch. **BLACK LANGSHANS.**—Tarbell, 2 cock; 2 and 3 hen. Needham, 1 cockerel. H. G. Lendrum, Milford, 2 and 3 pullet. N. W. Robinson, Milford, 2 pen. A. A. Simonds, Milford, 3 pen.

BARRED P. ROCKS.—Warren, 1 and 2 pullet; 2 hen; 3 cockerel. G. W. Moore, Wilton, 3 hen; 2 cockerel. W. S. A. Starrett, Mt. Vernon, 3 pullet. W. H. Perham, Wilton, 2 pen. E. D. Putnam, Lyndeboro, 3 pen.

WHITE P. ROCKS.—W. R. Fitch, Milford, 2 cockerel; 1 pullet. F. B. Howe, Wilton, 2 and 3 pullet. W. M. Clark, 1 pen.

BUFF P. ROCKS.—Fred Fitch, Wilton, 3 cockerel; 2 and 3 pullet.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Kendall, 1 pen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—C. F. Johnson, Milford, 2 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Tarbell, 1 cock. J. A. Fitch, Wilton, 2 cock; 1 and 3 pullet. Mrs. E. L. Holt, Milford, 3 cock; 1 hen. W. R. Fitch, 2 hen. Howe, 3 hen. Perham, 2 cockerel; 2 pullet. C. A. Jenkins, Wilton, 3 cockerel. Mrs. J. C. May, Wilton, 1 pen. W. A. Foss, Milford, 2 pen. E. A. Peabody, Milford, 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Mrs. J. A. Fitch, Wilton, 1 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet. Buzzell, 3 cockerel; 3 pullet. Peabody, 2 cockerel.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—J. R. Goss, Milford, 1 and 2 pullet.

GOLDEN BEARDED POLISH.—Mrs. May, 1, 2 and 3 hen; 3 cockerel.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.—J. A. Fitch, 1 cockerel; 1 and 2 pullet. Mrs. May, 3 cockerel; 3 pullet.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—All to E. W. Kakas, Milford.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—J. A. Fitch, 1 cock; 2 cockerel; 1 pen. Jenkins, 3 hen. Howe, 2 and 3 pullet. W. L. Burns, Milford, 2 cock; 1 cockerel; 1 pullet; 1 and 2 hen. Fisher, 3 cock; 3 pullet. Miss Margie Burns, Milford, 2 pen. C. C. Fitch, 3 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Mrs. May, 2 cockerel; 3 pullet. W. A. Raymond, Milford, 1 pen.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—C. H. Colby, Milford, 1, 2 and 3 pullet. J. A. Fitch, 1 pen. Mrs. May, 2 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—C. J. Wilson, Milford, 1, 2 and 3 pullet.

C. INDIAN GAMES.—Tarbell, 3 cockerel; 3 pullet.

TURKEYS.—H. A. Joslyn, Milford, 1, Nar-

ragansett. Mrs. May, 1 Mammoth Bronze, old. Raymond, 1 Mammoth Bronze, young.

TOULOUSE GEES.—J. A. Fitch, 1st. Raymond, 2d. Mrs. May, 3d.

PEKIN DUCKS.—F. E. Willoby, Amherst Sta., 1 old. W. W. Hutchinson, Milford, 2. Needham, 1 young. J. A. Fitch, 2 young. Mrs. May, 3 young.

GUINEA FOWLS.—Mrs. May, 1 White. Colby, 1 Pearl.

EGGS.—J. A. Fitch, 1 largest. Needham, 2 largest. C. C. Fitch, 3 largest. Colby, 1 for handsomest lot. Needham, 1 duck eggs. F. C. Fitch, 1 bantam eggs.

The Southern Colorado Show.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

For three years the breeders of southern Colorado had been waiting for some one to organize them into a poultry association. When two or three of us met together we talked about it, told each other what a good thing it would be, promised ourselves to do something *soon*—and did nothing. One enthusiastic young man became tired of this, and determined to undertake the work of organization himself. How well he accomplished his task was shown when he stood up at the annual meeting following our first show, and, as secretary, read a report which showed that the association had forty-five members in good standing, and that after paying all expenses of the show a handsome cash balance remained in the treasury.

Pueblo is the largest city in southern Colorado, and ranks second in importance among the cities of the state. It is a bustling railroad center, easily and quickly reached from all surrounding towns. Its advantages as the location for the first show, are so great, that no other point was considered. Yet it was not without misgivings that the officers made their contract with a judge, advertised their show dates, and issued their premium list. It takes several things besides enthusiasm and hard work to make a show successful. Over some of these things the directors have little or no control. If breeders fail to enter their birds in sufficient numbers to make an attractive display, or if the public fail to appreciate the efforts made for their entertainment, the show is a failure. The collapse of a first show has a dampening effect on the ardor of those concerned in it, that several years time is required to remove.

As the time of the show drew near the entries came in, and kept coming in, until the secretary and superintendent began to fear that the hall hired for the occasion would prove too small. When the exhibits were all in place the room was a little crowded. Seven hundred is not a large number; it doesn't make a big show, but it does very well for a beginning, especially when the birds shown are generally of good quality.

There were several pairs of Belgian hares, two coops of pigeons, three or four pens of bantams, and three pairs of ducks. For the rest it was a *chicken* show, and the practical breeds made by far the largest classes. In this vicinity the breeders read FARM-POULTRY. Here money is almost as scarce as gold bugs. Everyone who keeps hens keeps them "for profit," and wants to know "how to make money" with them. Even after the premium cards were up it was remarked that those who were selling stock had one word to say for the score, and two for the practical qualities of their fowls.

C. A. Emry, of Carthage, Mo., who judged the show, arrived early Tuesday morning, put on his long linen duster and his spectacles, and went to work. From that time until late on Thursday afternoon when he scored the last bird, a curious and admiring crowd was always around him. There were men and women there who had been breeding fine poultry for years, yet had never before exhibited, and had never seen a bird scored. They knew they had a lot to learn, had entered their fowls and come to the show to learn it, and all day and every day they were with the judge. Mr. Emry, besides being a judge, is a breeder of many years experience, and in addition to courteously explaining his reason for a cut, whenever asked to do so, he gave them much valuable information concerning the several breeds of fowls, and furnished many pointers on preparing birds for exhibition.

Light Brahmans were the largest class shown. With birds from the yards of Felch and

- THE BEST -

are the cheapest in the end, My

White Wyandottes

have no superiors. I purchased the originator's entire stock 10 years ago, and have improved them each season. My First Prize Breeding Pens at New York, 1896 and 1897, were some of the finest ever seen. I have two farms devoted to them, and no one has better. 50 choice cockerels and 500 females for sale. Ad. on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

FRED G. ORR & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. N. SMITH & CO.,

Mass. Agents for Smith & Romaine's

B. B. B.

Wholesale and Retail,

—AND—

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Nos. 5 and 6 COMMERCIAL WHARF, BOSTON.

WHEAT, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, ETC.

Bowker's Animal Meal,

Bradley's Meat Meal,

Mica Crystal Grit,

Orr's Clear Grit.

Cut Clover,

Waste Bread,

Cracked Bone,

Bone Meal,

Desiccated Fish,

Wt'd. Pure Beef Scraps,

Fancy G'd Oyster Shells.

Goods of A No. 1 quality, and at lowest prices.

Drop us a postal.

SPECIAL TIES.

Chicken Feed,

Waste Bread,

"C" O. Meal,

"R" Oats,

Grits,

Millet, Hemp,

H-O.

Estimates Given on Special Lots of Feed.

TERMS. Prompt cash. Grain bags charged for at 30 cents each. Returnable at same price. Express prepaid. Goods delivered to R. R. stations or steamers in Boston in two or more bag lots. Single bags positively not delivered without charge.

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

Pet Stock and Incubators if conducted according to "The Chautauqua Guide to Big Profits," just out and sent postpaid with our 1897 Catalogue for to help pay postage, etc. Best eggs and stock cost no more if purchased of us, you can then sell your product to us and thousands others for high fancy prices.

We own 300 acres most elegantly adapted to poultry. CHAUTAUQUA POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM, Box 3 KENNEDY, N.Y.

AT BOSTON SHOW, SECOND PRIZE

B. Langshan cockerel. At Milford, 1st and 2nd second prizes; L. Brahmans, Buff Cochins, W. Wyandottes, B. Langshans, S. C. W. Leghorns and Houdans.

Eggs \$1 for 13. Stock for sale.

G. A. NEWHALL, Caryville, Mass.

WILL W. SHEPARD.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y. (in letter Jan. 18, '97) to

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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Comey competing, it took something good to win a place. The judge remarked several times that there were pullets there which, if in weight, would score 95 points. "Ay! there's the rub." *If up in weight.* Few birds in that long line of coops were not cut on weight.

Dark Brahmas were represented by a single pen of excellent quality.

Partidge Cochins made a good display, both in quality and numbers. Some remarkably fine birds of this breed were shown.

There were some good Buff Cochins, but the class as a whole was a disappointment. Whatever interested parties may say of the laying qualities of heavy feathered Cochins, there can be no doubt that, in this section at least, since the introduction of the new style in feathers, the Buff Cochin is rapidly going out of favor. There was when the Buff Cochin formed one of the best classes in a Colorado show, but that day is gone.

The display of Langshans, Black and White, was very fine. There were some grand birds there, and they attracted as much attention as anything in the room, yet local breeders of Langshans; I think that the demand for them is not what it was two years ago.

Barred P. Rocks were a strong class, which furnished some genuine surprises. A pen of pullets from the country, to which no one had been paying particular attention, because, perhaps, no reeler's card appeared on the coop, gave some of the winners a bad scare; but those pullets, though not bred for points, didn't have to go very far back to trace their ancestry to birds from A. C. Hawkins, and Bradley Bros.

White and Buff P. Rocks, and White, Silver, and Golden Wyandottes were all well represented in quality, though the numbers were small.

In the Mediterranean classes Buff Leghorns led in numbers, and were fairly good in quality. The Browns came next, and were fine, as were also the few Whites displayed.

A Houdan hen carried off the prize for the highest scoring hen in the show, while the prize for the highest scoring pen from Pueblo Co. went to a pen of Pekin bantams, which would have won without the advantage of the handicap on black and white fowls, and which were also the smallest pen shown—the five birds weighing an even six pounds.

An entertaining daily feature of the show was a crowing contest, the winner of which received a valuable special prize in addition to three-fourths of the entry fees.

A ranchman who had captured an eagle put him in a big dry goods box, and brought him to the show room, where he attracted much attention. Some of the boys wanted judge Emory to score him. "I will," said the judge, "if you will put a band on his leg." "But you haven't a standard for him." "I can soon make one," was the reply.

Considering the fact that the weather throughout the week was uncommonly cold, the attendance was good. Had the weather been as fine as for some weeks previous to the show, the management would have now on hand a surplus sufficient to cover all preliminary expenses of next year's show. As it was they had a substantial balance in the treasury, which balance the association by a unanimous vote presented to the secretary, W. A. Ruspini, thus testifying their appreciation of the fact that to him more than to any other the success of the first show ought to be attributed.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, A. G. Anthony. Vice-presidents, Mrs. M. S. Olin, Pueblo; Edward W. Kent, Colorado Springs; A. T. Richardson, Canon City; W. Upton, Cuchara. Secretary, W. A. Ruspini, Edeu. Treasurer, H. R. Warren. Directors, A. G. Hayes, J. J. Chappel, F. F. Handlin, M. E. Austin, and O. T. Curtis.

J. H. ROBINSON.

It is said that forty million dozen eggs were used in this country last year, by calico print works; ten million dozen by wine clarifiers and photographic establishments; and many millions more by bookbinders, kid glove manufacturers and for finishing fine leather. Thus lined eggs or packed eggs find a market. Strictly fresh eggs are always in good demand at good prices.—*Epitomist.*

A Few Facts About Fresh Eggs in Winter.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Many men will say they are selling fresh eggs, and thousands of people have faith in this assertion when they buy them, and are satisfied.

During the months of August, September and October, when hens are moulting, they do not lay eggs, nor do they begin to lay till many months after. The few strictly fresh eggs which are to be had in the months of November, December, January and February are laid by a limited number of early hatched pullets.

Comparatively few breeders of poultry for eggs have any pullets which are old enough to lay till very late in the winter or spring. The demand for, and consumption of eggs continues the same the year round; consequently provision must be made to meet this demand, at a time when eggs can be had in large numbers. This is done during March, April and May; thousands and thousands of dozen are packed and placed in cold storage to be delivered in the winter months as fresh eggs. Fresh eggs in winter are produced by a special process, as are also strawberries and other fruit. People who desire fruit out of season do not hesitate to pay extravagant prices, for they know it can't be had otherwise, and so it should be with strictly fresh eggs, for one is just as diligent to obtain as the other.

W. C. C.

First Crosses.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

I raised a considerable number of chicks this year from crosses between Barred and White Plymouth Rock cockerels and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn hens. To my surprise the pullets are as evenly marked and colored, and as uniform in all respects except combs, as many thoroughbred flocks. The cockerels, however, were not so uniform. Only a few of them have survived to this writing. One of these is a beauty, about the color of a well bred Barred cockerel, with a fine rose comb, yellow shanks, and a splendid carriage.

The Barred Rock-Leghorn pullets are very dark, well barred; but the combs run from big drooping single comb Leghorn style to as fine rose combs as one needs to see. They are large and well formed, and I expect great things from them, as the Rocks from which their sire came are wonderful egg producers, coming little short of Leghorns. The hens of this strain laid each alternate day all through the moult, and are still laying. My young birds were hatched very late this year, owing to the total depravity of the hens which I had hoped to use as incubators, but which totally refused to get broody. I had no chicks till near the middle of May, and the bulk of the flock did not come out till the first of June and later, so the pullets did not begin laying till about the middle of November. One Brown Leghorn pullet only skipped four days in her first three weeks of laying.

The pullets from the White Rock-Leghorn cross are not yet laying, though the thoroughbred White Rocks have begun business. They are gray, ashy brown and red brown, with white, shaded and blended very prettily, and are very handsome birds. Their hackles are striped something after the fashion of a Brown Leghorn, but in different colors. There is not a black bird from either cross, though it is common for Barred Rocks to give black pullets when crossed on other breeds. Probably the reason for the uniformity of my pullets may lie in the fact that they came from pure stock on both sides.

S. A. LITTLE.

Malcolm, N. Y.

If a poultryman does not get the most good, the most profit, out of his market fowls, it is because he lacks knowledge of feeding for best results. Right feeding is a science. Poultrymen should study how to feed for best results.—*Maine Farmer.*

In measuring the market value of eggs it is well to remember that at twelve cents per dozen they give the same food value as lean beef or mutton at ten cents per pound.—*Maine Farmer.*

Likes the Scratching Shed.

When we were at Capt. Casey's Aratoma Farm last autumn, we urged the erection of some scratching shed houses, and the advice was followed. We received a personal letter from Capt. Casey a short time ago, in which he says:—

"I was anxious to test the merits of my new scratching shed houses in this very trying month of zero weather and old fashioned snow storms, so I filled up a Prairie State incubator, January 8th, with three hundred eggs. The first test was January 13th, fifty-five eggs being taken out; second test January 25th, twenty-seven dead germs being taken out, leaving two hundred and eighteen fertile eggs in the machine, and we hatched, January 29th one hundred and ninety chicks, all strong and healthy. I have become a firm believer in the scratching shed plan, and think I will remodel or rebuild my monitor top house in the spring.

"My pullets have laid 3,396 eggs in the month of January."

As we had a report from Aratoma last autumn of their successful hatching without moisture in the incubators, we had some curiosity to know whether this winter's hatch was so run, and wrote to inquire, receiving the following reply:

"Moisture was used on the seventeenth day of the hatch, as it was deemed necessary. Of the twenty-eight fertile eggs not hatched it was found that all had live chicks till about the nineteenth day, and I hope to gain further knowledge of incubation so I can tell definitely why such eggs do not hatch. Of the one hundred and ninety chicks hatched, all but three are alive and doing nicely today. There were two deformed, and one weak chick, when hatched. These died.

"I have five machines now filled, and they are testing excellently."

Capt. Casey favored us with a copy of his egg record for January, and a brief examination of it shows some very good reasons why he should be satisfied with his scratching shed houses. For instance, he has 137 Barred P. Rock pullets in pens in the monitor top house, fifteen birds in a pen, their egg production in January being six and a fraction eggs apiece; while sixty Plymouth Rock pullets in two scratching shed houses laid 479 eggs, almost eight eggs apiece, quite a substantial difference in profit. Turning to the White Leghorn pullets, we find that the 264 in the pens in the monitor top house laid not quite four and a half eggs apiece; while the sixty pullets in the scratching shed house laid 584 eggs, or 9½ eggs apiece.

It ought to be stated in this connection that many of these birds were late hatched pullets, which had but just begun to lay. Hence, the record cannot be considered as being a great winter egg yield; but it is an object lesson as to the value of the scratching shed house; and certainly that remarkable hatch of one hundred and ninety chicks from three hundred eggs put in the machine in January "makes a record."

MARKET REVIEW.

Eggs.—Eggs have been in light receipt for several days, and are firmer in price. Fresh western are selling at 18½ cents, and in some instances holders are asking 19 cents; and unless receipts increase, will probably get their price. This is an advance of 3 cents. The stock here is small, and if trade was at all brisk there would be a scarcity. For nearby and fancy the extreme quotation is 25 cents.

Poultry.—The supply of poultry is ample, with the arrivals of fresh so large that there is but little opportunity to take stock out of the refrigerators. Western turkeys are nominally selling at 14 to 15c. for choice. Chickens, 10 to 14c. Ducks, 10 to 13c. Geese, 7 to 9c.

SEND FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMOUS **O.I.C.** HOGS TWO OF WHICH WEIGHED **2806 lbs.**

FIRST APPLICANT IN EACH LOCALITY SECURES A PAIR ON TIME & AGENCY. GOLD 1129 HEAD FIRST 6 MONTHS 1899 FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

L. B. Silver Co. Cleveland, O.



INCUBATOR CHICKENS

if daily fed a ration of

BRADLEY'S SUPERIOR MEAT-MEAL

grow strong and vigorous, are fine fleshed, and ready for market at the earliest possible moment.

Send for a free copy of "Feeding for Growth."

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The FAIRACRES FARM. 160 ACRES. JOLIET, ILLS.

High Class Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching by the sitting, 100 or 1,000. White Wyandottes of the finest strains. Superior White Limeshell Grills, 50c. per 100 lbs. Superior Cut Clover Hay, 50c. per 50 lb. sack. African Geese, Pea Fowl, Fox Terriers.

FISH BROTHERS, Proprietors. **JAMES H. SEELY, Manager.**

BRECK'S EUREKA EGG FOOD makes Health, Eggs, and Money. A month's supply for 12 hens (enough to convince) mailed for 25c. "Points for Poultry Raisers," 64 pages, mailed free. Jos. Breck & Sons, Boston, Mass.

BRADLEY'S SUPERIOR MEAT MEAL. 100 lb. sack f. o. b. Chicago \$2.50. Larger quantities quoted on application. Illustrated catalogue of Poultry Supplies. Barwick & Co., 108-110 Franklin St., Chicago.

Perfect Poultry Pictures.

The Pictures of Typical Poultry in pairs, which are appearing in FARM-POULTRY, are pronounced by competent judges to be the best ever printed. They are drawn by the renowned animal artist, FRANKLANE L. SEWELL. We have had several requests for these pictures printed on heavy paper suitable for a port-folio or for framing. Therefore we have had prints of them made on heavy coated paper, size 9½ x 12½, **Artist's Proofs.** Each will contain only one breed, picture and description. The expense for all, if gradually secured by our readers, will never be felt, and they will have the most perfect collection of poultry pictures yet produced.

WE HAVE NOW FOR SALE

Barred Plymouth Rocks.	Pair.
White Wyandotte.	"
Partridge Cochins.	"
Brown Leghorn (S. C.)	"
Light Brahma.	"
White Faced Black Spanish.	"
White Plymouth Rocks.	"
Silver Wyandottes.	"
Pekin Ducks.	"
Black Minorcas.	"
Buff Cochins.	"
S. C. White Leghorns.	"
Bronze Turkeys.	"
Buff Plymouth Rocks.	"

Price for each breed, packed in a strong mailing tube, and postpaid to any address, 15 cents; or any three, if ordered at one time, 30 cents in two cent stamps.

To Any Old Subscriber who renews and sends us one new subscription to FARM-POULTRY with cash \$2 for both, we will send three of the pictures postpaid free of charge for their trouble.

Send all orders to

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22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

My BIRDS are WINNERS.

At Canastota, N. Y., Dec. 15, 16 and 17, 1896. Five 1sts (out of possible seven) beside two 2nds and one 3rd on ten entries. Stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Wyandottes.

E. C. PORTER, Chadwicks, N. Y.

FARM-POULTRY.

Semi-Monthly.

PUBLISHED

The 1st and 15th of each month
BY

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A. F. HUNTER, Editors.
M. K. BOYER, }

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When You Receive FARM-POULTRY in a Green Wrapper your subscription ends with that issue. Therefore, please send cash \$1.00 to renew—for—

We Shall Always Stop the Paper when the time for which it is paid has expired; so that to avoid missing numbers all should renew promptly.

Get a Couple of Neighbors to club with you, and we will send the paper to the three parties a full year all for \$2.50, cash or stamps, if all sent at one time.

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EDITORIAL.

The New England Market.

In an excellent article upon "Abandoned Farms," discussing the causes for their being abandoned, and the prospects of their again becoming productive, *Garden and Forest* for Feb. 10th, says:—

"No doubt, the reasons for abandoned farm lands presented by Mr. Hinman are every one of them genuine, and they account to a certain extent for the present condition of things; but, beyond and outside of them, every one must see that there is a continued and remorseless pressure upon agriculture which every eastern farmer feels. Whatever the reason may be, it is certain that the farming population throughout the middle and eastern states is stationary, or actually decreasing in number, while the urban population is multiplying at a marvelous rate."

In that marvelous increase in our urban population is seen the secret of the high prices for fresh eggs, choice poultry, and the better class fruits here in New England. That urban population is not producing, but is consuming food products, and the comparatively perishable character of fresh eggs makes it necessary that they be produced nearby the point of consumption. That perishability cannot be altered, it is an inherent factor; and, as the class of people who appreciate the delicate flavor of fresh laid eggs is increasing rapidly, we see abundant encouragement for the future of the poultry business here in the east.

That class is willing to pay, and *pay well*, for what it wants. It wants *fresh* eggs and choice poultry, and any one producing such is sure of a market.

Another Complaint.

A reader in Fort Scott, Kansas, refers to our editorial, "His Show Wasn't Reported," in Feb. 1st number, and makes a similar complaint about our not publishing a report of the Kansas state show, at Topeka, Jan. 4—9. We can only say to our Kansas friend, as we said to our Ohio friend, that if the secretary of his show had sent us a list of the awards they would have been published. There were *ten* shows (including that at Topeka) that week. How many of those ten shows saw one editor visit and personally report?

The writer visited the Topeka, Kansas, show, in January, 1894, and by the "law of

averages" should spread himself around over the other nine in the same week before he visits Topeka again!

Seriously, though, the time has come when we must depend more upon the secretaries of the shows for the lists of awards. If the officers want their shows reported it is a comparatively easy and inexpensive matter to have the list of awards typewritten and mimeographed, and send it to the leading papers. We give a report of the Pueblo, Colorado, show, in this number, with Canton, Ohio; Spokane, Washington; Montreal, Canada; etc., in last number, which proves that our western friends can have their shows reported if they but send in the list of awards.

The Boston Show Made Money.

We are credibly (although not "officially") informed that the Boston show of this year will clean up with about two thousand dollars, net earnings, and that, after paying \$500 for pigeon coops purchased, the association will have about \$3,200 cash surplus on hand. As a few bills have not yet been presented for payment, the account is approximate only; but the showing is most gratifying, and the managers may well feel elated at their great success. It proves that a show run by business men on business principles will succeed.

We congratulate the Boston Poultry Association, but feel that we ought to even more warmly congratulate the poultry fraternity. There is a great store of benefits accruing to the poultry interest from this "clean" show, run by business men on business principles.

Quality and Price.

The following was clipped from the *Rural New Yorker* of Feb. 20th, after the article, "Market Quotations and Quality," on page 89, was pagged up and sent to the foundry; but it is a capital illustration of how quality affects price:

One commission merchant receives a great deal of dressed poultry from a certain shipper in Virginia. He has been shipping for a long time, and a great deal of his poultry is drawn and has heads and feet off. This isn't according to market requirements, and a great deal of ink has been used to persuade this particular shipper to conform to market requirements. Still the poultry comes in the same condition, and sells for lower prices. It is costing this shipper good money to adhere to his old notion. The receiver said that he'd have trouble in selling a great deal of it if it weren't for the fact that he supplies a lot of restaurants that will buy this class of stuff just because it is a little lower in price.

Defective Addresses, Again.

We again ask our readers to sign their full names, and give their full (complete) addresses in their letters to this paper. It is the more necessary that we have the full address of the writer of a letter, because nine-tenths of all the communications to the editors are answered by mail; unless we printed a hundred pages a month we couldn't answer all of them in the paper.

As it takes the time (precious minutes) of the editor and a typewriter to answer them, it is discouraging to have letters come back to this office, because defectively addressed. Here are three such in today's mail. One was addressed to Henry M. Emery, Keene, N. H., and is returned "Unclaimed, cannot find." We answered Mr. Emery's question, and paid the postage on the answer (so many forget to enclose that stamp!) and now, because defectively addressed it comes back to us.

Here is another returned from Liberty, N. Y.; and another from Hartford, Conn.; "Unclaimed—return to writer," stamped on them. Please give full name and address.

Should Have Been Hen.

Owing to the haste with which the pages of February 15th number were made up, caused by the delay in getting the cuts, we credited Mr. Duston with the first prize White Wyandotte pullet at Boston, when it should have been hen.

Mr. Duston had first pullet and first hen at New York, and that was in our mind when we wrote the inscription under the cut of Mr. Duston's first prize hen at Boston, and we wrote "pullet." The first prize pullet at Boston was shown by one of our "coming" poultrymen, Mr. W. Fred Munroe, of Peabody.

Selling Eggs for Hatching.

We want to call the attention of F.-P. readers to the article bearing the above title, on pages 93 and 94 of this number. We had planned out such an article, but when the February *Reliable Poultry Journal* came to hand saw that Mr. Curtis had covered the ground in a so much better way than we could do it, that the proper thing for us to do was to use his article and give his sentiments our endorsement.

It is well that this subject should be discussed, and that we get a better understanding of the position of both seller and buyer of eggs.

We commend that article to the careful consideration of our readers.

Chicks Wanted.

We wish that any one disposed to hatch chicks for others would advertise, and let the public know where such can be gotten. We have frequent inquiries for such, two coming in today's mail: one from a lady in this state who says she wishes to purchase a thousand little chicks, and wants us to tell her where she can get them—and we do not know. Another is also from a lady wanting twenty-five White Wyandotte chicks, and we cannot tell her where she can get them. We have heard in years past of one or two people who did something in hatching chicks for others, and believe that any one having incubators and hatchable eggs could make quite a few dollars by hatching chicks for people who want them, or selling chicks to people who want to buy them. From the fact that we have so many inquiries, we are confident a considerable trade in that line could be built up.

What is the Mass. Agricultural College Doing?

The editor of this paper was a guest at a farm house in this state, a few weeks ago, and was surprised to find that the farmer's son was at college at Cornell University. Inquiring as to the *why* of this, we learned that it was because Cornell offered a course in poultry raising. This is the second instance of the kind that has come to our notice within six months, of young men going out of the state to college "because there is a course of poultry raising there," and Massachusetts is paying out over \$5,000,000 a year, for eggs alone, brought into the state.

They be wise people that "run" the Mass. Agricultural College!

We Cannot Use It.

We have an article (so badly written it is practically illegible) criticising the judgment on White Leghorn pullets at the Boston show. The writer, who signs himself "James Thompson, Boston," can have it returned to him, if he will send us his address; but as there are twenty-five (or more) James Thompsons in Boston, we do not feel like burdening the post office clerks with the practically impossible task of finding this one.

We, obviously, cannot use such a manuscript without knowing who wrote it, and believing he has good grounds for his complaints.

Show Birds Lay, Too.

Mr. W. Fred Munroe, of Peabody, gave us a call today, and while speaking of the laying qualities of White Wyandottes, (vide the article, "White Wyandottes as Layers," in Feb. 15th F.-P.), he told us his prize birds at the Boston show had been doing some tall laying since they returned home. The six pullets are in a pen by themselves, and are laying three to four eggs a day; on two days of last week they laid six eggs, one apiece.

Considering the hardships of the show room, this is an eloquent testimonial to the laying qualities of White Wyandottes.

Stands at the Head.

Your paper certainly stands at the head of all publications of its kind in America, and you are entitled to much credit for the enterprise and sagacity with which it has been managed. I am only too glad to say so for the public eye. You have made a practical and valuable journal for all interested in poultry matters.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. JAMES,
Publisher *American Cultivator*.
Boston, Mass.

A Few Compliments.

No Other Like It.

I think there is no other paper like FARM-POULTRY. I could not get along without it. Des Moines, Iowa. R. A. S.

Does Good.

Your valuable paper has done me lots of good, and I always look forward to its coming. Mullica Hill, N. J. I. C.

Is the Best.

I have taken your paper for two years, and think it is the best poultry paper published. So. Shaftsbury, Vt. N. T.

Good, Practical Poultry News.

I like your paper very much. It is full of good practical poultry news. Philadelphia, Pa. G. Y.

Thinks a Great Deal of It.

We think a great deal of FARM-POULTRY, and are enthusiastic admirers of it. Liberty, Nebr. Mrs. H. S. B.

Best She Ever Saw.

I am a reader of FARM-POULTRY, and think it is the best paper of any I ever saw. Meriden, Conn. Miss A. M. F.

A World of Good.

I have had a world of good from FARM-POULTRY, and follow it in every way. Peekskill, N. Y. J. W. B.

The Best of Its Kind.

I think F.-P. the best paper of the kind published, and I am always glad when it comes. Germantown, Md. J. B. W.

Is the Best.

FARM-POULTRY is the best poultry paper published. I have taken several poultry papers, and it is far ahead of them all. New Vienna, O. Mrs. S. H. C.

Many Good Things.

I thank you for the many good things I have found in your paper, which have been of benefit to me and my hens. Maiden, Mont. O. A.

Lots of Good Reading.

There is a lot of good reading in FARM-POULTRY, and so much to learn from it. I wish it was weekly. Stratford, Conn. G. M. B.

Is Up to Date.

I take great interest in FARM-POULTRY, and look forward with much pleasure to its coming. It is certainly an "up to date" poultry paper. Providence, R. I. J. F. B.

Much Pleased With Both.

Some time ago I ordered your book, "A Living From Poultry," and FARM-POULTRY. It is needless to say I am very much pleased with them. Chicago, Ills. C. I.

A Leader in California.

FARM-POULTRY is the best poultry paper published. It is sound, and full of good common sense; a leader in California, and taking the place of all others as fast as the people are finding it out. Agnews, Calif. A. J. D.

The Best on Earth.

My wife told me to be sure and not forget to renew our subscription to FARM-POULTRY at once, for we couldn't keep house without it. We enjoy it very much these long winter evenings. It is the best on earth. Kennebunkport, Me. C. H. E.

Is the Standard.

I look forward anxiously to each issue of FARM-POULTRY, and must say I enjoy the paper thoroughly. I take two other papers, but yours seems to me to be the standard one, and I have gotten a great deal of valuable information out of it. New York City. G. S., Jr.

Is as Important as a Compass.

Herewith find enclosed order for renewal of your most excellent paper for one year, with check in payment for same. I have come to feel that I cannot well get along without it. I believe it would be as wise or practical to attempt to sail a ship without compass or rudder as to breed poultry understandingly without the aid of your valuable suggestions; and I find myself frequently looking forward to the next number before a week has elapsed from reception of the last. Boston, Mass. W. V. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions Briefly Answered.

ANS OF THE numbers of FARM-POULTRY referred to be so will be supplied at the rate of five cents each.

FORCING CHICKS.—(F. W. D., West Virginia): Forcing chicks too hard will make them weak in the legs.

CUT CLOVER.—Mrs. A. C. P., Massachusetts: There are a number of parties advertising cut clover in FARM-POULTRY.

AVERAGE LAYING.—(G. W. B., Massachusetts): One hundred eggs a year is a good average for the American class.

FERRETS.—(G. A. T., New Hampshire): Ferrets can be purchased from H. W. Vahle, 319 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.—(G. F., New York): When hens are too fat they are apt to lay soft shelled eggs.

FROGS.—(C. M. H., Massachusetts): We do not know of a book published on the raising of frogs for market.

WILD GOOSE EGGS.—(H. N., Kentucky): You no doubt can secure wild goose eggs from Allen G. Oliver, Newark, Dela.

MATING.—(W. M., New York): Either a yearling or a two year old male would be suitable for mating with hens.

EGGS AND MEAT.—(J. W. D., Ohio): Your selection of Black Minorcas for eggs, and Golden Wyandottes for meat, is a good one.

WHEEZING NOISE.—(T. H. R., New York): When a wheezing noise is noticed when fowls are on the roost at night, treat for bronchitis.

WYANDOTTE-ROCK CROSS.—(W. G. R., Connecticut): The pullets from a cross of White Wyandotte on White Plymouth Rock should make good winter layers.

DIPHTHERIA.—(W. I. K., Pennsylvania): As diphtheria is a dangerous and quite fatal disease, the better plan is to kill and cremate all afflicted fowls.

PORK FOR HENS.—(H. W. P., Indiana):

Fresh pork is too fatty a food for feeding to laying hens. Better buy beef scraps at the butcher's.

CHARCOAL.—(F. W. D., West Virginia): Charcoal should be added to the food, every other day, in treating for loose bowels. A teaspoonful to a quart of food would be about right.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY.—(A. W. S., Massachusetts): The Black Minorca will lay a larger egg than the Brown Leghorn; but in our experience, the Leghorn will lay more eggs than the Minorca.

HORSE MEAT.—(W. M., New York): If the horse was killed on account of an accident, or old age, the meat might be fed hens with safety; but where the animal died of disease, it would be a dangerous article of diet.

Minorcas, Crossing for Eggs and Meat.

Mr. Editor:—Is the Black Minorca the best layer where only fifty fowls are kept?

If I should cross a Rose Comb White Leghorn cock on Light Brahma hens, would the offspring be better for eggs and meat than the Brahmas?

What breed would be best to cross on Brahma hens to get eggs and meat? W. C. S., Clearfield, Pa.

The Black Minorcas are undoubtedly excellent layers, but we are not yet ready to give them the honor of laying the most eggs of any breed. In individual specimens this may be so; but taken as a breed, the Minorcas will not average with the Single Comb Brown Leghorns in quantity. If we are going to judge by weight, then we should say that a Black Minorca, well kept, will lay more pounds of eggs in a year than a Brown Leghorn will; there is a big difference in the size of the eggs. We have time and again tried both these breeds side by side, and feel fully convinced that this is an impartial verdict. Personally, however, we prefer a Black Minorca to a Brown Leghorn, as we want large sized eggs. Besides, the carcass of a Minorca is much larger than that of a Leghorn.

A very popular cross on Brahma is one made by White Wyandotte males. The Indian Game, too, gives excellent results.

We should prefer either of the above to Rose Comb White Leghorn. Crossbred fowls are harder than purebreds in almost every case but in Brahma. The Brahma, without a doubt, is the hardest fowl we have, and therefore not much is gained in crossing for that purpose; but a Wyandotte-Brahma cross will give more eggs as pullets, yet we doubt if they will lay more as hens. As for flavor of meat, we do not believe there will be much difference. We believe in keeping the Brahmas in a pure state.

Bronchitis, and Lumps on Face.

Mr. Editor:—I want to ask advice regarding two of my chickens. My pullet first acted as if she had a bad cold. There was a running at the nose, and the eyes watered. When she breathed it rattled. I gave her frequent doses of castor oil. The cockerel acted the same way, and I gave him the same treatment. I put pepper in their food; and also used a wash of carbolic acid—one drop to sixty of water—but that has done no good. The pullet does not eat anything, and her nose is entirely stopped up, but the cockerel's is not. Now there has come out on the pullet on both sides, (but only on one side on the cockerel), hard lumps just below the eyes, towards the nose. They are of a yellowish color. I don't know what to do.

C. G. M., South Bend, Ind.

Both fowls have bronchitis. Exposure to damp or wet weather is the prime cause for this disease. There is a rattling in the throat when breathing, due to a cold settling on the lungs, accompanied by cough and expectoration. The nostrils frequently discharge, and the eyes are often inflamed.

A good treatment is to slightly acidulate the drinking water with ten drops each of sulphuric and nitric acid. Two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in a teaspoonful of glycerine, will be found useful in allaying the irritant symptoms.

Regarding the lumps on the face, they have been caused by the matter from the nostrils not being washed away. This matter poisoned the face. Bathe the face and nostrils daily with castile soap and warm water, and when dry anoint with vaseline. Keep the matter from hardening in the nostrils, by daily removing such from the nostrils. Use a quill for doing this. Then again wash with castile soap and warm water. Never give any liquids to sick fowls, so long as their nostrils are stopped up, or they will suffocate.

Partridge Cochins-Brown Leghorn Cross.

Mr. Editor: What do you think of a cross between Partridge Cochins and Brown Leghorns for eggs? Which would be better to produce good pullets, a Cochins cock on Leghorn hens, or a Leghorn cock on Cochins hens, and why? A. L. A., Windham, N. H.

That would be an excellent cross for both eggs and meat, and should give stock that would be great layers, and the best size for market. As to which would be the better way for crossing to produce good pullets, could only be determined by experimenting with crossing each way, and testing the layers side by side. We would ourselves prefer the Leghorn cock on Partridge Cochins hens, our experience being that the more active male gives the best results. It is probable that a Cochins cock would have considerable difficulty in catching a Leghorn hen, if she didn't want him to catch her.

Feeding Rye Again.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to have your opinion about feeding wheat and rye in equal proportions. I have been giving two or three feeds of it a week to my hens, and they have almost stopped laying. I give them a warm mash in the morning, of either potatoes, turnips or beets, thickened with bran, corn meal and cut clover. I feed but twice a day, and alternate this with wheat and rye, mixed oats and cracked corn. I give corn but twice a week. Some persons have told me that rye will stop them laying, but I want your opinion. C. A. R., Mann, Pa.

We have frequently published the opinion that rye in the raw state, is a very poor food for fowls, and very unwholesome, so much so that the fowls will not eat it until they are starved to it; which of course means that they are thrown out of laying condition. Rye in a raw state has the effect of scouring fowls, still further weakening them; hence, the rye part of your food ration is a mistake. If you could have the rye ground and thoroughly cooked, it would probably be less injurious. It is well known that rye bread forms a large part of the food of millions of working people in Europe; hence, we argue that rye in a cooked form is not an injurious food, as it is in the raw state.

Your experience has certainly shown you that rye is an unprofitable food; hence, we presume that you will abandon feeding it.



WE HAVE A LOT OF READY MONEY

To Guarantee Our Claims for the H-O Poultry Feed

WE SAY:

That it is exclusively a grain feed, and contains no tonics nor unnatural stimulants.

That it will insure the best results in egg producing.

That it furnishes bone, and promotes growth in young fowl.

That it will shorten the moulting period.

It's not what we say, however, but what the H-O Poultry Feed does, that tells the story; so we receipt your bill without any payment if our Feeds do not produce the results we claim. Let us send you a sample sack of 100 lbs. H-O Poultry Feed, price \$1.50, delivered at your station.

**H-O DAIRY
FEED
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More Milk—More Butter

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More Work—Better Condition

**H-O POULTRY
FEED
MEANS**

More Eggs—Quicker Moulting

TERRITORIES ASSIGNED
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The H-O (Hornby's Oatmeal) Co., New York City

Outcrossing.

Mr. Editor:—In your little book, "A Living From Poultry," on page 25, you state that if purebreds are closely inbred, it is a good idea to introduce foreign blood by outcrossing, as I understand it. Do I understand by outcrossing that I am to purchase a cock or hen from some noted breeder of the same variety I breed, to introduce new blood in my flock?

Fort Harrison, Mont.

H. B. U.

By that is meant the introduction of foreign blood, for one generation. Taking the Barred Plymouth Rocks, for instance, and introducing a Game cock for one season, and then the next year secure a Barred Plymouth Rock male from some reliable breeder, and introducing it to the pullets of the Game-Rock cross. Each year after that mate the offspring with Barred Rock.

As is stated in the book, "A Living From Poultry," outcrossing is the admittance of sufficient foreign blood to give this renewed vigor, and then bred back again to cocks of the same breed in order to retain the characteristics. A season's outcrossing has turned many a strain of thoroughbreds into a family of rugged fowls. Where one has a hardy strain of thoroughbreds, the outcrossing is not needed; but when the birds seem to be on a decline, this new blood is the very best tonic for future generations. In the hands of careful men, crossing and outcrossing is a valuable aid, especially in commercial poultry.

While FARM-POULTRY is a staunch friend of the thoroughbred fowl, at the same time it is an opponent to close inbreeding. Inbreeding no doubt is necessary to the fancier, in order to give him the cream of the varieties he keeps; but to the poultry farmer it is a detriment, inasmuch as it handicaps the fowl for practical results. Fowls can be kept strictly pure without sacrificing anything; and when we can have strong, vigorous, utility thoroughbreds, we have all that is needed for poultry for profit.

About Eggs and Age of Stock.

Mr. Editor:—I built a house as well as possible according to directions in FARM-POULTRY, and it seems warm, roomy and comfortable. I am getting some eggs also. I bought four White Wyandottes to try, and they do not lay at all. I have had them now three weeks, and they ought to lay. I prefer the Silvers. Then I will keep one bred for layers only, either Leghorns or Minorcas—I don't know enough yet about them to know which.

In your little book, "A Living From Poultry," which I have read and re-read with much interest and profit, you speak of "the ill-shaped eggs of the Wyandottes, such as the broiler raiser refuses to set." Do you mean me to understand that Wyandottes are more apt than others to lay "ill-shaped eggs?" I have a demand for every egg I can spare, and at big prices, and so want nice looking eggs. I have had two or three ill-shaped eggs, and wondered if they were from the Wyandottes.

Again, you advise disposing of poultry at two years of age, stating that the profit is in pullets and one and two year olds. I want particular advice on that point. For instance, I have a Leghorn pullet, hatched May, 1896. Do I understand their profitable existence is over in the spring of 1898? As I now understand it, the Wyandottes would at that age be about through laying, and getting broody, but the Leghorns would be just getting ready to do their best.

Other books mentioned two and a half years, and one I have says three years. I refer more especially to usefulness as layers, for I intend to keep Leghorns or Minorcas just for laying, and want to know how long to keep them. The Wyandottes I will have for general purposes.

Is there any choice between White and Black Minorcas?

W. L. P.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

It is a natural thing for hens to hold back laying when moved to a strange place. Very often moving to a new house on the same farm will have a like effect. Only lately we moved a pen of Brahmas to new quarters, about half a block from their old home. They were laying well before being changed, but the change made them hold back for a full month. Now they are laying very regularly. The Wyandottes in question are not to be blamed for this apparent tardiness. As soon as they are fully "at home" they will make up for the loss.

By reference to ill-shaped eggs, is meant eggs that are round instead of the medium length with a small and a large end; eggs that are too large, which are apt to be double-yolked; eggs too small for the average size the breed lay; eggs with a ridge around the center; and all eggs that have a poor shape—not formed to the average style of an egg. The Wyandottes will not lay any more such eggs than any other breed. We have found them in all breeds, even in common fowls.

When we say dispose of the birds at two

years of age, we mean about that time. In other words: A pullet hatched in May, 1896, would be one year old in May, 1897, and two years old in May, 1898, but we would not kill her in spring. We hold such back until the first of August, for several reasons: First, they will lay quite a number of eggs during the summer; second, they may be needed as sitting hens; and third, they will bring a better price then as roasting fowls, than they would in spring, when broilers and spring chickens are practically holding the market. To keep them much after the first of August is to run a risk of their getting into moult, which will make them entirely unprofitable for about three months—and to keep them during the following winter, they will hardly lay enough eggs to pay for their keep. We take no risks after they have given us two years of good service. Up to two years of age, a hen will do her best laying; after that it becomes a question if she will lay enough to make her keep an object, in lieu of the fact, too, that each year she is lessening her value as a roasting fowl. After the third year a hen rarely pays her board in eggs. Yearlings are the best in buying breeding stock. Our plan is to each year hatch our breeding stock in April and May, and kill off the two year olds, as mentioned. In this way we keep our stock of good fowls—the room made by killing off gives space for the new birds.

Those who have tried the White Minorcas alongside the Black variety, say the latter are better layers and more hardy. We do not speak from experience as we have tried only the Blacks.

Cracked Corn. Pit for Droppings.

Mr. Editor:—1st. Can the larger proportion of the grain ration for laying fowls be of corn when it is cracked the size of wheat kernels, and fowls have to scratch for it? With wheat at a dollar per bushel, and corn and oats at twenty-fifteen cents per bushel each, wheat is a costly grain. If the grain ration is balanced by a larger proportion of bran and ground oats and oil meal, and more oats in the whole grain, will not the egg yield be as good, and cost considerably less?

2d. Would it be advisable, or possible, to have the fowls roost over a pit for the droppings that would not need to be cleaned out during the winter; say have it cleaned twice a year, in spring and fall? If covered by a grate of slats on edge, fowls could not get into it. By using plenty of hard plaster, or dried loam, couldn't it be kept all right and sweet, if fowls roosted four or five feet above the pit?

F. N. C.

Ludington, Mich.

1st. You could undoubtedly use a large proportion of cracked corn in your food ration if you balanced it with bran, oats, cut clover, meat and vegetable foods to give the bulk and the other necessary food elements. It is a question which can only be determined by experiment. At the prices you name, wheat as compared with corn seems an extremely high priced grain, and in your position we would certainly experiment with cracked corn, distending the ration with vegetable matter and bran to balance it. The result in egg yield could only be determined by a careful series of experiments; but if you experiment with judgment we think the result will be satisfactory.

2d. It would be possible; whether advisable would depend much upon circumstances. For instance, such a device for saving labor would invite to slackness, and there would be a risk of not sprinkling the dried loam, or land plaster into the pit sufficiently often to prevent the odors rising from accumulated droppings. That would be the greatest risk. If pains were taken to scatter the loam or plaster upon the droppings every day, and a sufficient quantity be scattered on to prevent the odors escaping and poisoning the air, the pit would be all right; hence, every thing would depend upon the man who operated it.

A Morning Mash. Rock-Langshan Cross.

Mr. Editor:—Would beets and apples cooked, and mixed with corn meal, make a good morning mash?

2d. Would Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans make a good cross for egg production? O. T. R.

Watertown, Conn.

Beets cooked and mixed with corn meal and bran, would make a good mash, but we cannot say how the cooked apples would do with the mash. We are inclined to believe that it would prove too laxative.

2d. The cross referred to would be better for growing roasting fowls than it would for egg production. We once knew of a cross of Langshan on Plymouth Rock which produced the largest and best roasters we ever saw.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our *Subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always include a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Mollasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.*

A BAD WICK is worse than none. Use only the Sunlight Carbon, 10 cents for sample. S. G. Robinson, printer F. P., 29 Purchase St., Boston.

A BARGAIN. Lt. Brahmas, W. Leghorns, W. Min. Eggs for hatching. C. B. Travis, Brighton, Mass.

AGE and wondercards. Whole pack for 10c. silver. Scales & Roberts, 334 E. 33rd St., New York.

A. A. ALLEN, Meadville, Pa. S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, 50¢ per 100; \$2.50 per 100. All eggs are \$1 per 13; \$2.50 per 40. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$1.50 per 10. You can order direct from this, and eggs will be sent as soon as possible after receipt of order.

ANNABLE'S S. C. W. Leghorns won more prizes last fifteen years than any other strain, New York and Boston included. Highest awards at Peabody and Gloucester, '97. White plumage, clear cut comb, prolific. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$10 per 100. Stamp for reply. C. H. Annable, Danvers, Mass. Successor to Reuben W. Ropes.

BARRED and W. P. Rocks, exclusively. Stock disposed of. Eggs from best matings, \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 26; \$5 for 52. For incubator, \$5 per 100; \$2 per 50. Motto—the golden rule. Evergreen Pt. Yds., H. J. Curtis, Red Hook on Hudson, N. Y.

BARRED and W. P. Rocks, good sized, pure bred stock, handsome brown eggs, \$1 for 13; \$3 for 26; \$5 per 100. W. Wyand., Felt, Hunter and Promoter stock. Eggs \$1.50 for 13; \$5.00 for 50; \$5 per 100. Pekin Ducks, large and line, eggs \$1 for 13; \$3.50 for 50; \$6 per 100. E. D. Barker, Westerly, R. I.

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, \$1 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, 6c. each. H. D. Hathaway, Scipio Siding, Ohio.

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BUFF COCHINS—four grand yards. Eggs \$2 per 13. Cbas. B. Smith, New London, Ct.

BUFF, Laced and W. Wyand.; Buff, Br. and W. Leg.; Buff, Br. and W. P. Rocks, Minorcas, C. I. Games, Buff and W. I. Games, eggs, \$1.60 each, \$2 per 13. Cir. free. Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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WANTED Lt. B. hen not over 3 yrs. old, score 92 or more, black wings and tail, white undercolor, full toe feathered. Dr. S. T. Neill, Clinton, Mo., breeder of Lt. B. and heavy weight W. P. R.

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WEST ROCK Poultry Yards, Breeder of brown egg strain; Barred P. Rocks and Silver Wyandottes; eggs \$1.50 per sitting; 2 sittings \$2.50. D. C. Moulton, P. O. Box 464, Westville, Ct.

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GOLDEN and Buff Wyandotte and Pekin Duck. 13 eggs for \$1; 50 for \$2. Stock for sale in Goldens. J. H. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.

A Beginner's Questions.

Mr. Editor:—1st. I buy all my eggs for hatching. Will Plymouth Rocks become broody if they have no rooster running with them?

2d. Is sour milk good for laying hens?

3d. Some of my hens lose all power of their legs, and remain so about a week, and then die. What is the cause?

Mr. L. B. S.
Fair Oaks, Cal.

1st. No; the company of the male has nothing whatever to do with any bird laying or becoming broody.

2d. Yes; milk in any form is a good food for laying hens. Sour milk we should heat and make into curds, chopping the curds and feeding separately, using the whey to mix in the mash.

3d. We do not know. Probably the hens are too fat, and there is probably a lack of muscle making food in your ration. Some hens lose the power of their legs through not having any inducement to exercise, having no fresh ground to run over, and nothing to scratch for.

Houdans.

Mr. Editor:—Are the Houdans hardy? Are they equal to the Leghorns for eggs, and are they good producers in cold weather? It struck me that having no perceptible comb or wattles, they would not be susceptible to cold like other breeds.

B. T. R.
Union City, Pa.

The Houdans as a rule are hardy fowls. They are excellent layers, but we cannot say they are so good in that as the Leghorns. They lay a large white egg. Their special merit is in winter egg production. If given a comfortably warm house, they will lay right through the winter. As we have a number of times stated, there is but one good reason why the Houdans are not more popular on the farm, and that is owing to their large crests. If the birds are caught in a rainstorm, these crests are apt to become water soaked, and the fowls will catch cold, which generally ends in roup. To successfully keep Houdans, there should be a scratching shed attached to the house, so they can be confined during bad weather, and take plenty of the needed exercise.

Amount to Feed.

Mr. Editor:—How much soft food should I feed in the morning, and how much whole grain at noon and night, to two pens of twenty Buff Leghorns and twenty Barred Plymouth Rocks?

H. L. R.
Gibbs, N. Y.

We do not know of a better rule than to begin feeding a quart of mash in the morning, a pint of grain at noon, and a quart of grain at night to about ten or twelve fowls. Increase or decrease according to the demand made by the fowls; that is, according to the results. If they do not eat greedily, lessen the amount. The Leghorns, no doubt, will need more. Laying hens are bigger eaters than those not laying, and should be fed accordingly. We must study the condition, appetites, etc., of our breeds in order to have them thrive.

Best Food for Health.

Mr. Editor:—1st. What is the best feed to keep pigeons healthy in winter?

2d. How many pigeons can I keep in one ten feet long, three feet wide, seven feet high?

3d. Please name firms who buy pigeons.

Middletown, Conn.

C. S. T.

1st. Small whole or cracked corn, red wheat, Canada peas, hemp seed and bread crumbs. Millet and canary seed is an unnecessary and oftentimes injurious luxury. Never feed buckwheat to pigeons.

2d. Twenty pairs, if fitted up properly.

3d. Can't do it; they are too numerous. All poultry and game dealers buy them.

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AT MADISON SQUARE, Mt. Gretna, Trenton, N. J. Reading, etc., my stock always with. Buff Langshans, Buff Leghorns, Gold Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, Eggs, \$1 per 15. W. B. Miller, Douglassville, Pa.

BUFF Lt. Trios, \$4; S. S. Hamburg, B. Lang, cock's \$1. Eggs, \$1.15. Pr. B. Tks., \$4. W. H. Gob., \$3. W. C. Johnson, Homer City, Pa.

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BUFF COCHINS, large size, full feathered, vigorous stock, sound in color, true Cochins shape. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4 per 26. Quabog Poultry Yards, C. Ralph Letroz, Palmer, Mass.

WHITE COCHINS, 5 hens, 16 pullets, 8 c'k's, \$2.88 and \$4 each to close out. No culls, but a bargain, as I want room for my bantams.

Dr. Wm. Y. Fox, Taunton, Mass.

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EGGS, Wn. Silver, Golden Wyand., B. P. Rocks, Grey Dorkings and Legs. D. A. Firor, Graceham, Md.

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DARK BROWN EGGS from pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks that are full of brown eggs and keep laying. 1 sitting, \$2; 2, \$3.50; 3, \$4.50.

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H. L. Wimpenny, 2d, Edgartown, Mass.

EGGS for 15 eggs of S. C. B. Leg., Forsyth str., S. C. W. Leg., Wyckoff str., W. Wyand., Miller str., Pekin Ducks, Rankin str.; Geo. Hyde, Appleton, N. Y.

WYAND. br. egg str., \$1.25 per 15. Incubator eggs \$2 per 100. T. A. Marsh, Caywood, N. Y.

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EGGS for hatching from Rose and Single Comb R. 1. Reds at \$1.25 per sitting.

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EGGS for hatching from carefully selected stock of Barred P. Rocks at \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 30.

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F. B. Wilson, North Bloomfield, N. Y.

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BLACK Langshans; 4th season breeding these noble birds. Dr. Robinson and Kirby & Smith strains direct. Eggs \$1.50; \$1.92. Geo. C. Jones, Parkview Poultry Yards, 463 Pleasant St., Brockton, Mass.

WHITE and Black Langshans. My birds have always won 1st prizes wherever exhibited. Eggs from prize Whites, \$3 per 15; \$3 per 26. Blacks, \$2 per 13; \$3 per 40. Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Me.

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BUFF Leg. eggs, \$1.50 for 13; \$3 for 20. Good stock. Cir. free. A. H. Davis, Housick Falls, N. Y.

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BUFF Leg. pure stock. Cock's \$4; eggs, \$2 for 13; B. P. R., \$1.30 eggs. W. E. Hyatt, Norwalk, Ct.

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BUFF and **BROWN** Legs. Good surplus stock for sale cheap. Eggs from solid Buff, \$1.50. Brown, \$1. John H. Heiderman, Doylestown, Pa.

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BURNSIDE strain Black Minorcas are the best. Cat. free. Burnsides Poultry Co., Emsworth, Pa.

DOYAL want superb exhibition and breeding Bl. Min. c'k's? F. H. Wood, Dryden, N. Y., has them.

HAVING bought of Ezra Cornell, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., all (except 8) of his Black Minorcas, 1 offer for sale a few cock's reasonable. Eggs \$2 and \$5 per 13. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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B. PLYMOUTH Rocks, E. B. Thompson strain, fine c'k's and pullets, \$1 to \$2.50 ea. from prize st'k. White Mountain Poultry Co., Doverville, N. H.

B. P. ROCKS, Hawkins, Bradley Bros. str., Large farm raised mature breeders, Incuba. eggs, \$3.50 per 100; \$8 per 200. 1776 Farm, Warner, N. H.

BAILEY'S White P. Rocks won at the New York show in 1896, 1st, 4th cockerel; 1st, 2nd pullets; 4th cock. In 1897 won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th on cock's; 1st, 5th hens; 2nd cock. Eggs \$2 per 13. Stock for sale.

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HAWKINS and Lambert B. P. Rocks, good size, Br. eggs, 75c. per 13. Paul W. Noyes, Mystic, Ct.

PLY. ROCK book finely illustrated, 10c.

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WHITE P. R. eggs \$2 per sitting; 3 sitting, \$5. Won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st 4 specialties at Boston.

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ENOZA LAKE Poultry Yards, Barred P. Rocks, only. Bradley Bros. strain. At Peabody, Jan. 5-7, '97, 1 won 1st, 3rd, and special pullets; 2nd hen; 2nd pen; 3rd cock 1 on 6 entries. At Amesbury, Dec. 1-4, '96, won 2nd pen; 3rd cock; 3 specialties (one for 20 birds scoring over 90 points); 5 awards of merit—cock 1 (38); pullets (33), (22); hens (30), (22). Won all the principal prizes at the Essex County and Amesbury and Salisbury fairs Sept., 1896. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$5 per 32. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. H. Davis, Care of Merrimack Nat. Bank, Haverhill, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Empire st'n. Pullets \$1.25 ea.; cockerels \$1.25 to \$2. Eggs 15 for \$1; 100, \$5.

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WHITE P. R. exch. Lrg. vig. birds, Cock's \$2 and \$3. Eggs \$2 per 15. E. M. White, Yarmouth, Me.

WHITE P. Rocks, brown egg strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. Stamp, swallow & Davis, Tyngsboro, Mass.

PLYMOUTH Rocks only, farm raised, unlimited range. A combination of best strains of P. R's in the U. S. Eggs, \$3 per 100; \$1 per sit. of 13. Ronsen Ducks, McClave's, Eggs \$2 per 15.

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BUY B. P. ROCK chicks. Cheaper than buying eggs. Eggs, \$1. M. T. Huston, Cambridge, O.

BUFF ROCKS exclusively, 13 eggs \$2.

Mrs. A. L. Powers, Box 45, Leominster, Mass.

B. P. ROCK c'k's, \$3 to \$4 ea. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 per 13. E. H. Terhune, Rutherford, N. J.

BUFF P. Rock eggs for hatching from 3 yards. Yard No. 1, 12 hens and pullets of good size and solid in color, mated with fine cockerel from J. D. Wilson. \$2 per sit. Yards 2 and 3, \$1 per 13.

E. H. Terhune, Rutherford, N. J.

W. P. ROCKS, Eggs, \$2 sit.; \$3, 3 sit.; \$5, 3 sitings. Henry H. Lawrence, Ashby, Mass.

HAVE 10 fine B. P. Rock cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$2 each. C. L. Drownie, Sandown, N. H.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$1 per 13. E. D. Crocker, Seneca, N. Y.

B. P. ROCKS, extra laying brown egg strain. Eggs \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 20. Incubator eggs, good stock, \$4 per 100; \$7 per 20. Orders promptly filled. Use your right. Chas. Marsh, No. Hector, N. Y.

BUFF P. ROCKS, Buff Pekin Bantams, Choice stock. C. A. Wheeler, Cuba, N. Y.

BUFF ROCKS, Eggs from choice stock, \$5 per 15. Stamp. W. H. Scovell, East Lebanon, Me.

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MEDICATED EGG VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, disinfectant and nest egg. With its use there will be less breakage, less lice, less disease. It should be under hatching bins, and used whenever a disinfectant is needed to purify from infecting matter among fowls, animals and men. 10 cts. apiece; doz., \$1. If wanted by mail, add one cent per egg. No stamps; post office money order, Lewistown, Pa.

Address, Medicated Egg Co., Maitland, Pa.

IMPROVED SPONGIA, King of roan remedies, price 50c. a bottle. Stobbers, only reliable remedy, 2c. Complete line poultry, pigeon, rabbit and dog remedies. Cat. free. Imperial Remedy Co., Union, O.

POULTRY FARMS.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, \$6, would like to correspond with a party who has the capital to start a fruit and poultry farm, to work on shares. I thoroughly understand raising poultry, fruit and vegetables. Do not use liquor or tobacco in any way or manner. Best of references; distance no objection.

Address, Box 122, Salem, N. H.

\$500 BUYS ME OLT and rents a nice poultry plant. Buildings, 200 ft. in length, 18 ft. wide; capacity 250 hens, 1000 chicks, brood house, piped system, large barn, incubator and duck house. Dwelling of 6 rooms furnished, 2 fine front ponds, small fruits, horse, light wagon, 2 farm wagons, and free fuel. For further particulars, address:

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GROUND Beef scraps and pure ground bone meal. Address Thos. L. Stetson, Randolph, Mass.

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THE REDS are world beaters. W. size, Leg. laying qual. Dorking meat. Eggs, \$1.50 sit.; 4 sit. \$5. Circulars.

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13 PKTS flowers, or 7 pkts. vegetable seeds for 10c. G. Hoyt, New Hope, N. Y.

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SHERWOODS, fine, large birds. Prices reasonable. Chas. E. Wilbur, Box 67, Dighton, Mass.

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WHITE Holland Turkeys \$5 per pair. Eggs in season \$2 per doz. Also choice Bronze Turkeys. B. F. Peck, E. Bethany, N. Y.

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WANTED TO RENT poultry plant near 1st sale or Nutley, N. J. House not less than 8 rooms.

N. P. F., Fillard, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted by a good, sober, industrious all round poultryman. Acquainted with artificial or natural incubation. W. H. cure Farm, Poultry.

J. V. WYANT wants situation supl. of poultry plant, 10 yrs. experience. Bowlsville, Ohio.

WHITE AMERICANS.

FOR BROILERS, roasters and winter layers they have no equal. Cocks weigh from 9 to 11 lbs.; hens 7 to 9 lbs.; white plumage, low combs, no feathers on legs. Circular Jan. 1st. Be sure and see them at the Boston show.

Laywell Poultry Farm, Lyndonville, Vt.

WHITE WONDERS.

W. H. W. won, exclu. Four choice breeding pens. Eggs per sit. \$2. Cir. W. A. Pierce, Waterville, N. Y.

WHITE WONDERS. Prize stock. Eggs, \$2 per 13. J. M. Culver, Peterboro, N. H.

Dressing Ducks for Market.

Mr. Editor:—What is the best method for dressing ducks for market?

2d. Can I keep two drakes with ten ducks for breeding purposes, in the same yard, or will it be necessary to have two yards, with one drake and five ducks in each? A. W. G. McAdoo, Pa.

Ducks should be up to the desired weight, and killed for market when ten weeks of age. It is a mistake to keep them longer, as at that age the pin feathers start. When the pin feathers begin to grow the duckling loses weight, and it will take several weeks to get them in a fat condition again. Ducks can be either dry picked or scalded. They are hung up by the feet, and bled in the mouth.

The Long Island duck raisers scald their ducks—and the majority of carcasses shipped to New York market are done that way. All the feathers are removed excepting those on the head, part of the neck, and the flights and tail feathers. Boston prefers them dry picked, with tail feathers removed and pin feathers shaved. After being picked, they are plunged into ice water to thoroughly cool. Then they are packed thirty or forty in barrels or boxes, without straw or paper. They are covered with crushed ice, and burlap bagging placed over all.

G. A. McFetridge, in his book on "Poultry," says young ducks should be up in weight at ten weeks old, weighing at least four and a half pounds dressed at that age. With proper care in feeding, they will weigh six pounds each. Separate those which are to be killed, from the rest, and do not feed anything the day before killing.

Plant two posts in the ground, about ten feet apart. Either mortise the posts or saw a notch in them near the top, five feet from the ground. Then spike a rail in these notches, and fasten strungs to the rail with loops to hold the feet of the ducks. Drive as many pegs in the ground underneath the rail as there are strungs. To these fasten a short piece of wire. Bend the top of the wire in the shape of a hook, and put this hook in the duck's nose. By doing this you prevent the duck from swiveling its head around and soiling its feathers with blood. Then with the large blade of a pocket knife (the blade should be three inches long) make a cut crosswise back in the throat, and another up through the roof of the mouth to the brain.

As soon as the ducks are dead have a pail of water ready and wash all clots of blood from their mouths, a corn cob being the best thing to do it with. Wash their feet clean. Have the water for scalding, which should be at the point of boiling, ready at hand. Ducks are much harder to scald than chickens. Take hold of the head with one hand, the feet with the other hand. Do not allow the head or feet to get into the hot water, as it will take the color from them. Do not wrap them in blankets, as some advise, as it will give the flesh a pale, sickly appearance—but go to picking as soon as the feathers are cool enough.

Begin on the breast feathers, and get them off as soon as possible. Leave the feathers on the head and about a third on neck, as well as the flights and tails. In picking try to catch the down and feathers at the same time, and pick clean as you go.

When done picking plunge the duck in hot water to give the duck a plump appearance, and then put it in ice water having some salt in it. Leave them in this water until they are thoroughly chilled through; then pack for market.

Mr. McFetridge says a flour barrel is the best thing to ship ducks in. Weigh the barrel first, then pack the ducks, and weigh barrel and all. Crush ice fine and put that on top of them. Put burlap over the top of the barrel, and fasten with a hoop. In packing keep the feet straight back, and turn the head back under the wing. By putting the ice on top, the cold water will pass down through the packed ducks and keep them all cool. Ducks dressed and packed in that manner, can be safely shipped several hundred miles.

2d. It is not necessary to have two yards for ten ducks and two drakes. The drakes will do very well in the same yard, and will have but a few quarrels, and they will not amount to much. No danger of blood being spilled in their fights, as is the case with two cock birds in a tussel.

Wants a Pedigree.

Mr. Editor:—I have some valuable Buff Cochins, and I wish to give them a pedigree. Will you please tell me how to do so, through your valuable paper? Islip, L. I. F. K.

A pedigree is an account or register of a line of ancestors. You will have to trace back to the origin of your fowls. In other words, secure the information from the breeder concerning the parents of your stock; and he in return gets what he can regarding the grandparents. It is very difficult to hunt up the past history of a breed, especially when no account has been kept of them.

Probably Injured by Male Bird.

Mr. Editor:—I have a Barred Plymouth Rock pullet that for three weeks has been giving away in her thighs. She seems to be perfectly healthy otherwise; has good appetite and red comb, but has never laid. Sometimes she walks all right, and then falls, and most generally lies on her left side, and has to struggle hard to get on her feet again. What is the trouble with her? Charlotte, N. C. B. S. D.

The pullet may be too fat, and her body grown too heavy for the muscular strength of her legs; but we rather believe that she is injured from the attentions of a heavy male bird. We have had cases like that in our own yards, and found that often a cure could be effected by keeping the pullet in quarters where there was no male. Bathe the legs daily with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or tincture of arnica. Add bone meal, or phosphate of lime to the morning mash, and give a one grain quinine pill each. Do not allow the bird to roost, but furnish a bed of soft hay.

Some Food Questions.

Mr. Editor:—Provided an occasional night feed of corn in cold weather is fed laying stock, for the sake of variety would you advise the use of whole or cracked corn, and why? Would not the cracked corn induce more exercise?

2d. In Farmers' Bulletin, No. 41, U. S. Department of Agriculture, page 14, subject: "Fowls: Care and Feeding," to which you refer in a late issue, I find this sentence: "It has been found by experiment that the fowls not only relish their ration more when composed of many kinds of grain, but that a somewhat larger percentage of the whole ration is digested than when it is composed of fewer ingredients." I would like to get your opinion on the other side, knowing that you approve of feeding the grains one at a time. Saranac Lake, N. Y. B. S.

We prefer feeding cracked corn, for two reasons. First, it is more easily digested; and, second, scattered among litter, the fowls must do more scratching to get it.

2d. As the morning mash we feed is composed of a variety of ground grains, vegetables and meat, we need not furnish so much of a variety at night. Therefore we prefer feeding the one grain for evening, changing that grain every night it is possible. We have found such good results with our method that we do not deem it advisable to change, as we doubt if we would benefit matters thereby.

White Wyandottes

As I do not intend to sell eggs the coming season, I can still spare a few pullets, hens and cockerels at reasonable prices. Be on the coming wave which will place this splendid breed ahead of all others. Some of the **Promoter** strain is what you want.

C. F. A. SMITH,
Waltham, Mass.

EGGS, From S. C. W. and B., and Buff Leghorns; W. and B. Minorcas; L. and D. Brahmas; W. and G. Wyandottes; A. Dominiques; Indian and R. Pyle Games; S. S. Hamburgs, Red Caps; W. and B. P. Rocks; R. C. W. and B. Leghorns; Sherwoods, Pekin Ducks, Cockerels for sale.
15 for 90c.
45 " \$2.50
100 " 5.00
DUCKS, 12 for \$1.00
E. C. BLACKWELL, Nelson, Pa.

BRABAZON'S MAMMOTH CATALOGUE FREE! It's a beauty: over 40 fine engravings illustrating and describing fine Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens; gives price of Fowls and Eggs; finest buyer's guide published. Full information for 3c. stamp.
J. R. Brabazon, Jr. & Co., Box 3, Delavan, Wis.



The above cut is from a photograph of one of our pullets, weight 8 lbs. We have mated this pullet with one of her sisters of same weight, and 6 of our best modeled, rather dark, clean barred hens weighing 9 lbs. each, to a cockerel scoring 92 by Lambert, with no cut of more than our point—(none for weight). All of these birds were bred from prolific laying "brown egg" stock. We also breed White P. Rocks and White Wyandottes, (brown egg strains). Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting; 4 sittings \$5.

QUEEN CITY POULTRY FARM,
E. D. PAGE, Prop., 698 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.

KNAPP BROS.' White Wyandottes

Awarded the Grand Sweepstake Special Prize offered at Boston, for **BEST DISPLAY** Wyandottes, any variety, in hottest competition ever known. See ad. on Back Cover.

CHAS. F. NEWMAN,
Rossville P. O., Huguenot, Staten Island, New York.
Stock and Eggs

of my always prize winning Imperial Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese, Blk Minorcas, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, White Guinea Fowl, Barred and White P. Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Holland Turkeys and Pit Games. Send stamp for circular and answer.

COBURN'S BARRED PLYM. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for Hatching from choice selected breeders and prolific layers of large brown eggs, \$3 per sitting; 2 sittings \$5; 5 sittings \$10. A few more cockerels for sale. B. P. Rock incubator eggs \$6 per 100. They are testing immense. Good per cent of fertility guaranteed. Circular free if you mention Farm-Poultry.
F. A. P. COBURN, 739 Stevens St., Lowell, Mass.

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but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, styles of Harnesses, Top Buggies as low as \$35. Phaetons as low as \$55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue. No. 606, Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, \$90. As good as sells for \$90.
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THE CHEAPEST INCUBATOR

is that one which is strictly high grade in every particular, and the very best that experience and skill will produce. Such a one is our

NEW SUCCESSFUL.

It always pleases the buyer. This is what they say about it—"Would not take \$100 for it"—"Paid for machine first hatch"—"No more hens for us"—"Successful"—"Beats them all"—"1,400 chicks from our 200 egg hatcher this season"—"Best investment of my life"—"It surprised the neighbors"—"Three straight hatches close to 100 per cent."—"Herewith find order for 10 machines; have tried your incubator thoroughly"—"Your machines are beauties and perfect in everyway." Those are a few sample testimonials, we have them by the yard. Book of information and catalogue 6 cents.

Address, **DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.,**
DES MOINES, IA
P. O. Box 14.

Amount of Mash to Feed.

Mr. Editor:—In the book "A. J. About Broilers," it says that Jacob J. Peterson, of Vineland, N. J., feeds about 100 lbs. of mash to four quarts of grain for fifty hens. Won't that be a good deal more than they will eat? I should think four quarts of grain would be enough with the mash. Very truly,
F. A. S.
Salem, Mass.

That was a typographical blunder. The amount of mash was intended for one hundred and fifty hens. In feeding the morning mash one quart to a dozen fowls is about the proper allowance. It is a mistake to feed all they will eat in the morning, as it is apt to make them lazy. A well fed hen is generally an idle hen. After tilting herself she will loaf about until that is digested. If they are kept a little hungry they will be more active, going about in search of more food. That searching gives exercise, and that exercise gives health and profit.

Wild Blood Male.

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell me where I can procure a male turkey of the wild kind? I hear they are to be obtained in some portions of the state, and I would like to get one if not too expensive. Mrs. G. T.
Edinboro, Pa.

If you simply want to get the benefit of an infusion of wild blood into your own turkey stock, I would not advise you to get a pure wild turkey or even a half wild turkey, but a quarter wild male bird. Such a bird three years of age, bred with domestic females, will give in the progeny the advantages, and none of the disadvantages, of the wild blood. If you use the part wild females they will teach their young to be wild. The progeny of males having more than one-quarter wild blood will produce stock that is too wild for the best success.

We would advise the use of the pure wild male only when it is impossible to get the right kind of quarter-wild males, or in case one desires to raise such birds to supply turkey breeders with this desired stock. It is important in producing such that only the most superior specimens of the wild and of the domestic breed to be used should be selected for this purpose, whether for the first or second cross. It is customary to use the Bronze for this purpose, and then mate the Bronze-wild cross to the smaller, plumper females of another breed; but no doubt the very finest and plumpest medium weight carcass might be obtained by wild-Narragansett crosses bred with Narragansetts or other small plump turkey hens.

Pure wild turkeys can be occasionally secured in Indian Territory and various parts of the south, as well as in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The following have had wild birds at different times, and may possibly furnish you with wild birds or crosses, whichever you prefer.

Geo. McLaughlin, Fort Dodge, Iowa;
Horace Miner, Westerly, R. I.; Geo. Enty, Temington, Pa.; H. J. Rosenburg, Eastport, N. Y.

The cost of a pure wild male is from \$5 to \$10 to as much more as the superior qualities of the specimen will command. I know breeders that will not hesitate to pay twice that for the right sort of a bird. Half wild turkeys bred together will produce stock that experts can not, in many cases, distinguish from pure wild after they are several years of age. For more particulars see Orange Judd's new book, "Turkeys and How to Grow Them."
SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

Ticks in White Wyandottes.

Mr. Editor:—On page 37, January 15th issue of F.-P., I noticed with some surprise, an article entitled, "Ticks in White Wyandottes." In this article you said that black feathers, or those slightly black, are on nearly all W. Wyandottes.

Now, I have some White Wyandottes of which I am very proud, and after reading your article I examined them carefully, and failed to find a single black feather, or one with any black on it. Of course I would not say that there is not one dark feather in my whole flock, after what you have said on the subject, for I have great confidence in F.-P., and think it the best poultry paper published; but I do say that I looked very carefully without being able to discover any.

I have kept poultry for a number of years,

and when I decided to keep nothing but thoroughbreds, wishing to get the best, after carefully studying the various breeds, I came to the conclusion that for beauty, for market, and for eggs, all things considered, the White Wyandotte is better than all other breeds, "16 to 1." After I arrived at this conclusion, I wished to get the best stock of this breed that I could find, and I spent many days and traveled a great many miles, looking for the best. In many cases I was surprised to see the birds from which parties who advertised largely were selling eggs at fancy prices. In a few cases they were hardly more than culls.

Now that I have a flock of W. Wyandottes of which any one might be justly proud, with pure milk white plumage, nice red combs, wattles, ear lobes and clean yellow legs, etc., if, after spending so much time and money, I may expect to raise chickens from these fowls with black, or even dark feathers, I shall certainly feel like "pulling up stakes," and going out of the business. Why should the offspring of W. Wyandottes such as I have described, show dark feathers any more than White Leghorns or other white breeds of fowls?

I do not write this merely in criticism, but would like to have this question answered, for, to me, the breeder would not seem strictly honest who sold eggs at fancy prices that hatched such chickens (with dark feathers), any more than he would if chickens with single combs were produced.

I do very much admire the large milk-white Wyandotte hen that lays a brown egg, and hope this blot upon what I have heretofore considered her spotless character, can be removed.
G. C. C.

Uxbridge, Mass.

[That is fair criticism, and demands a fair reply. It is probable that the title of our article should have been, "Ticks in White Wyandotte Males," because it is in the plumage of the males that the ticks are most frequently found, and in our quoting Mr. Knapp (Knapp Bros.) we distinctly stated that it was a White Wyandotte cock that Mr. K. pointed out as being the only one he had ever seen that he was unable to find a "ticked" feather in.

Now, Mr. Knapp knows more about White Wyandottes than all the rest of us put together, and if he, with all of his experience, had only seen this one cock without a ticked feather, "and he wouldn't be sure there was none there, all he would say was that he had never been able to find one on him," if that is his experience where are the rest of us?

If our friend had carefully read the history of the White Wyandottes, in October 1st, '95 F.-P., and Silver Wyandottes, in July 1st, '96 F.-P., he would have known that the Wyandottes are a "made" breed, and that a "ticked" feather, or a single comb, or a feather stub on the shank, is likely to crop out any time. There is Silver Spangled Hamburg, Buff Cochins and Dark Brahma blood in them, and the tendency to "reversion to the ancestral type" is always with us.

A breeder with whom we were talking about this, said, "Ticked feathers, single combs, etc., is sure proof of new blood. That introduction of fresh blood always brings out that tendency to reversion," and the entire absence of those things would indicate a long absence of, and a crying need of, fresh blood."

Don't be discouraged, friend, because we tell you a plain truth, don't feel that you must "quit the business!" Where will you go for blood free from taint? There is no such thing in the fowl world! Every breed is a "made" breed, and every breed has that tendency to reversion to the ancestral type. There is not one of our present breeds of fowls that dates back over fifty years. Read the history of the Light Brahmas, in January 1st, '96 number; and Brown Leghorns in December 1st, '95 number. They are among our very oldest breeds, and they date back to only about fifty years ago. What birds they were fifty years ago, too!

You are right in "thinking the White Wyandotte is better than all other breeds, 16 to 1." Where you are wrong is in thinking them perfect. There is no such thing as a perfect fowl, any more than there is a perfect man.—Ed.]

MEN WANTED to Sell Clothing in every County, good wages, steady job, Suits to Order from \$2.00 to \$10.00, Samples free. American Woolen Mills Co., Chicago.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, '97.

This certifies that I have sold to Charles H. Annable, of Danvers, Mass., my stock of White Leghorns and good will and trade that goes with them, and refer intending purchasers of stock or eggs to him, as being a breeder fully competent to keep this variety up to the high standard it has already reached.
R. W. ROPES.

We have received from Messrs. Johnson & Stokes, of Philadelphia, their new catalogues of Poultry Supplies and thoroughbred Live Stock, and it is certainly up to date in all sorts of chicken fixings. Many novelties are illustrated and described, and we hope all our readers who are interested in modern poultry culture will send for a copy. The firm is an old reliable one, and they will treat your inquiries or orders with intelligence and despatch.

Messrs. Kitchman Bros., Ridgeville, Indiana, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, claim their duplex automatic woven wire fence machine is the result of their ten years experience in the manufacture of woven wire fence machines, and is perfection itself. They also claim to be able to sell a machine and enough wire to make one hundred rods of an "Ideal Farm Fence," for less money than ninety rods of any good woven wire farm fence now on the market can be bought for in the roll. In the one case you have the fence only; in the other you not only have a much better fence for less money, but a machine, also, with which you can do all your fencing thereafter at the actual cost of the wire. Send for their illustrated catalogue, which fully describes machine and shows twenty-four different designs of fence the machine will make.

How to Get the Best Crops.

There is only one way to be sure of good results from seeds, that is to get seeds that are grown by a thoroughly reliable seedsmen who has a reputation to maintain. Great things are promised in some of the advertisements nowadays, but the deluded purchasers find that they have got the smallest end of the bargain when they undertake to produce the crops, whether they be vegetables or flowers.

The old reliable Epitome Publishing Company has added thousands of subscriptions to the *Agricultural Epitome* for several years past, by means of a premium seed offer, and the people who have taken advantage of it, have never failed to secure seeds of such sterling worth that they have renewed their purchases every year. The solid growth of their magazine proves their reliability. This year they supersede all previous offers, and a glance at the large advertisement that appears on page facing title will satisfy the most critical reader.

We cordially recommend this offer because we know that it is an honest one, from an honest concern.

- THE BEST -

are the kind to start with. My

Silver Wyandottes

have won more prizes at the New York Shows than all others. They are large. They are properly bred. They are bred for the best for years. Two farms covered with them. 40 grand cockerels, all on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

White | White
WYANDOTTES | S.C. LEGHORNS

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 per 13; (from one pen of Wyandottes, \$1).

Carefully selected, vigorous—had full range; fine males purchased of Hawkins and Dunton this fall head some of my Wyandotte pens. My Leghorns are from prize winners. Just exhibited 8 birds at Danbury, Conn., Zinner, Judge, and in close competition won one 1st, two 2ds, and one 3d on Wyandottes; and one 1st and two 3ds on Leghorns. Leghorn-Wyandotte cross eggs, 50c. per 13; \$5.25 per 100. Enclose stamp for fuller description if needed.
R. H. HOLMES, West Redding, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE
Cockerels

Fine vigorous birds, \$2, \$3 and \$4 each. One yearling cock, price \$1.25; all other surplus stock sold.

CHARLES C. RYDER,
Yarmouthport, Mass.

IF YOU WANT
to keep your prettiest now to keep all those laying to the end of their interest, then if clean, healthy and comfortable, they will, chuck and sit to your heart's content. A good distributor's Death to Lice will rid them of such pests that induce them not to lay. A bad lot in the nest makes it sweet and more attractive to other fowls.

LOTS OF SITTERS
leave their nests or die in these attempts to bring out a brood, simply because they are infested with lice. A good distributor's Death to Lice will rid them of such pests that induce them not to lay. A bad lot in the nest makes it sweet and more attractive to other fowls.

LOTS OF CHICKENS
are hatched from clean eggs; yet they get wind or fun, and flock and swart in great numbers—that is, don't mistake lice for small pin feathers on your chicks, some do; use glasses if you cannot detect them. A good distributor's Death to Lice will rid them of such pests that induce them not to lay. A bad lot in the nest makes it sweet and more attractive to other fowls.

LOTS OF MONEY
can be made with early broods if kept growing. If poultry keeping does not pay these times there is a screw loose somewhere, and if I was running the chicken business at a loss I think I would find that screw and tighten it or die trying. If I were you I would

USE LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE

often and freely. If it did not do as he says I would have him make good his guarantee—that is, pay me the money. If I had never tried it I would send ten cents for a trial 5-oz. box before I slept another night. If this was O. K., I would buy a larger size, and as soon as I was satisfied that it was no fake I would buy by the case—get mine at wholesale, and sell some to the neighbors. They would thank me for helping them while I profited by it, besides getting a free advt. as agent for this great and only Death to Lice.

LOTS OF IT
sells at 50c. for 48 oz.; \$1 for 100 oz.; del. to your R. Company by agent nearest you, who has these sizes in stock. Book and agent's list mailed free.
D. J. LAMBERT,
Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.

Eggs Eggs

B. P. ROCKS.

We are ready to book your orders for spring delivery. Can furnish eggs from choice stock after Feb. 1st at \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 30; \$6 per 100. Incubator eggs from good grade B. P. Rocks at \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000. Also a few head of choice B. P. Rock cockerels at \$2 and \$3 each. Our stock is well bred, and we solicit a trial order from you. Circular free.
W. A. CONGDON, Waterman, Ill.

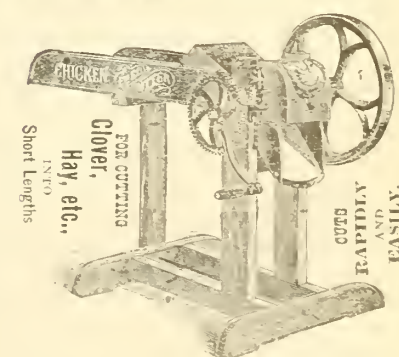
20 ACRES

Rich, level farm land, free from rocks and swamps, and especially adapted for truck, fruit, cotton and tobacco raising, for \$300, payable \$10 down and \$1 or more weekly. Convenient to great eastern markets, in thickly settled section of Virginia. Genial climate all year. Splendid water. Schools, churches, stores, mills and desirable neighbors. Deed free, and title guaranteed. No malaria, no quakes, no blizzards or floods. Taxes and freight rates low. For further information write to
D. L. RISLEY, 211 S. 10th St., Philada., Pa.

FOR POULTRY.

Bone Meal	Per 100 lb. Bag	\$2.50
Granulated Bone	" 100 lb. "	2.00
Ground Beef Scraps	" 100 lb. "	2.50
Crushed Flint	" 200 lb. "	1.50
Crushed Oyster Shells	" 200 lb. "	1.50

Price List and Samples free. Orders shipped promptly by freight on receipt of price. Liberal discounts on large quantities to Dealers.
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York, Pa.

Chicken Feed
Cutter

Gives Perfect Satisfaction.

Send for circular giving testimonials from many of the leading poultrymen in the country.
THE BELLEVILLE TAYLOR AGT. TOOL CO.,
Box 7, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Crossing Rose Comb Leghorns and Wyandottes.

Mr. Editor:—As we are just starting in the poultry business, I come to you with a question. Our market is a home one, at a mining camp, and is principally for full grown chickens and eggs. The chickens usually sell for about six dollars per dozen, and eggs from twenty-five to fifty cents a dozen. So you see what we want mostly are eggs and a fair sized fowl that will sell readily as young roasters.

I find that most writers seem to think that the thoroughbred fowls have been inbred too much to give the best practical results; while the crosses are more vigorous and better egg producers; but continued crossing causes them to deteriorate and become the same as mongrels.

Now I am partial to white hens, and our climate is pretty cold, the altitude being over six thousand feet. I think I want rose comb breeds, on account of frost. For a starter I have decided to buy a sitting of Rose Comb White Leghorn eggs and a sitting of White Wyandotte eggs, and let them cross with each other, and each year buy about the same number of thoroughbred Wyandotte and Leghorn cocks, letting them cross with each other promiscuously. Each year select the eggs from my earliest laying and largest pullets, to hatch my breeders from. My fowls will have free range, and I shall get an incubator for getting out early pullets for furnishing the fifty cent eggs. Now do you think my plan good? If not, please suggest a better one.

My object in selecting White Leghorns is because the Leghorn family are known to be great layers, and the White Wyandottes give them size. Both have combs alike, and both the same color. So while introducing new blood I still would have an even colored lot of chicks.

H. J. McG.

Mono Lake, Calif.

[We do not like the plan. To allow two breeds to mix promiscuously would produce mongrels about as quick as anything we know of. It would be better to get all Wyandotte eggs or stock, and then buy Leghorn males. The next year secure new Wyandotte males, and breed back to the Wyandotte type. That would give an infusion of Leghorn blood that would improve the laying qualities of the Wyandottes, and at the same time, be giving good carcasses for market; but the plan suggested by our correspondent would be rather one sided. One male bird would be ruler of the flock, and the results obtained would be more or less his own get.—ED.]

Experiences.

Mr. Editor:—In reading your article in Feb. 1st FARM-POULTRY, page 50, in regard to the contrast in fertility of eggs, it naturally aroused my curiosity as to the outcome of my experiment then in operation. I have been breeding White Plymouth Rocks exclusively for about five years, with unusual success for an amateur, selling all the eggs I could spare for hatching through small ads. in FARM-POULTRY, and selling all stock I could spare through the same channel, having to return orders, and also winning prizes on several birds at shows. Last year was my off year, and such poor luck had almost tempted me to give up the thoroughbreds and go back to common mixed stock. I went to the New York show, Feb., '96, determined to buy an incubator; but it was then so late I abandoned that idea, and kept on trying to hatch chicks the old way, setting all I could of my own hens, and buying common hens promiscuously that wanted to set; but every hen must have had a paddle to stir the eggs up with, as in two or three days there would be a mass of broken, dirty, soiled eggs, that amounted to nothing; the season ending by having just twenty-six chicks hatched out. I succeeded in raising twenty-one of them, losing quite a number of my hens. I was almost in despair, having nothing for sale, and stock actually below starting point, having only six hens, nine pullets and a cock that won first prize as a cockerel at Allentown, Jan., '96. However, I kept a stiff upper lip, and started in again, as I hope I have had my bad turn, and am in for better luck. On the 16th of Jan., '97, I heard of some common hens that wanted to sit, so bought them and brought them home, and as they were still in the notion of sitting

gave them each thirteen eggs on the 18th of January. In about a week one of the hens broke one of the eggs, leaving twenty-five to work on. The weather at this time and preceding had been pretty severe, the thermometer ranging from 20° above to zero, nearly all the time. I was careful to gather the eggs before they became chilled, and gave them good care. The weather was unusually severe part of the time they were sitting, getting below zero on several mornings, with high winds and snow. I naturally felt anxious as to my success; but yesterday morning, on going to care for the hens about eight o'clock, much to my astonishment found twenty-two fine strong chicks out (about four hours actual time less than twenty-one days). The hen that had all her eggs had twelve fine chicks, the other egg was bad; the other hen had ten fine chicks, one egg with a dead chick in, the other bad. Now I think this remarkable for this time of year and kind of weather—twenty-two fine lively chicks from a possible twenty-five eggs, and only two bad eggs in the lot—this is really 98 percent fertile eggs in January. Only one one year old cock with fifteen females. They have a good warm house, and a large scratching place—the door of their house opening into or under the overshoots of barn where the sun shines all day long, full range of farm in favorable weather. I put sheaves of wheat in their house to let them thresh out, and the floor is covered to a depth of four or five inches of this scratched over straw. At night I scatter in this litter a mixture equal parts of corn, oats, wheat and broomcorn seed, which makes an excellent food; the latter of itself is good chicken food. In the mornings they have the same, only I get it ground at a mill, and feed as a warm mash with a little Bowker's animal meal. Have been getting five to eight eggs daily all winter, and feel a little more encouraged. With the above success, have another hen sitting on fifteen eggs—she being a large Langshan I was fortunate in securing for the same purpose. With eggs turning out this way shall purchase all common sitters obtainable for next month. I enclose renewal of my subscription to FARM-POULTRY—also small ad. Wishing you continued success, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Newhope, Pa. WM. T. EASTBURN.

Transfer of Langshans.

George P. Coffin, Freeport, Maine, has purchased the entire stock of Black and White Langshans of J. H. Farwell, East Harrisville, N. H. Mr. C. breeds these varieties exclusively and well.

At Beverly Next Year.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Essex Country Poultry Association, held Friday evening, Feb. 5, it was voted to hold its next annual show at Beverly on January 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1898.

A Malden Show Error.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed that you make a mistake in your report of the Malden show, in Feb'y 1st F.-P., as I received 1st on Barred P. Rock pullet, with a score of 92½, and first on pen.

Yours truly,

KONRAD BERTHOLD.

Greewood, Mass.

All Over the World.

Messrs. Rollins Bros. of Woodville, Mass., breeders of the "Colossus" Lt. Brahmas, tell us that they are negotiating the sale of a pen of their birds to a gentleman in Moscow, Russia. The gentleman made the Messrs. Rollins acquaintance through seeing their advertisement in FARM-POULTRY.

The Bowker Fertilizers.

The Bowker Co., Boston, hand us their calendar catalogue for 1897, which contains eloquent illustrations of the bounteous crops which can be produced by using those fertilizers; and the "pointed" reasons for giving their goods the preference are well set forth on page 2. The Bowker Co. has won an enviable reputation for the reliability of their products, and it guarantees to make good any difference in value, if its goods are found wanting. This, however, it has never been called upon to do, as it always sells what it agrees to sell.

BOWKER'S FERTILIZERS

for HOUSE PLANTS, LAWNS, GARDENS, FARM CROPS.

A book on "Window Gardening," and enough odorless fertilizer for thirty plants three months, sent by mail for **25c.**

Catalogue free. State for what purpose fertilizer is wanted when writing.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston.

PRINTING

For Fanciers and Everybody.

Strictly 1st class stock and work. Prices low. Cuts furnished and all work delivered free. Samples and prices mailed for stamp, if you mention F.-P. and name varieties you breed. No amateur work. Established 46 yrs. 100 note heads and 100 envelopes printed and sent postpaid for only \$1.50. **REPORTER PRINTING HOUSE, Wellsville, N. Y.**

Hatch Chickens by Steam

WITH THE MODEL

EXCELSIOR Incubator

Simple, Perfect, Self-regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other Hatcher.

Lowest-priced First-class Hatcher made.

THE WOODEN HEN

the most efficient incubator for raising poultry on a small scale ever invented. A perfect hatcher—automatic, self-regulating, thoroughly constructed, fully guaranteed. 28 egg capacity. Catalog free.

Patented and
GEO. H. STAHL, Sole Manufacturer, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., QUINCY, ILL.

Orcharding

Fruit growing pays if you start right. Begin by planting Collins' trees. Most carefully selected, hardest, quickest growing, soonest bearing. Write for the most complete catalog of the most complete stock of the best varieties of fruits—all sorts—nuts, small fruits, vines, ornamentals. Sent free by mail. **ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

WHEN BUILDING

a new house or barn, or in putting new roofing or siding on those you already have, a little inquiry into the value of **CORRUGATED IRON AND STEEL ROOFING AND SIDING** will repay you handsomely. It is cheaper than boards or body knows how long it will last if kept properly painted. A Good CORRUGATED STEEL ROOF at 2 1/2 cts. per Square Foot. For testimonials circulars and estimates address **THE BERLIN IRON BRIDGE CO., E. BERLIN CONN.**

BIG BARGAINS in ROSES, PLANTS and SEEDS.

Grand SET of 13 Elegant Ever-blooming ROSES for only 50 cts. by mail, post-paid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

La France, light pink, everybody's favorite. **The Queen**, pure white. **Cleopatra**, lovely shell pink. **Beaute Inconstante**, amber rose and yellow. **Coquette de Lyon**, deep golden yellow. **Chas. Legrand**, red shading to darkest crimson. **Victor Hugo**, bright pink and carmine. **Augusta Victoria**, the best white rose. **Maman Cochet**, rosy pink and silver, lovely. **Ed. Scipion Cochet**, will produce more roses than any other variety. **Henri Rignon**, coppery yellow, center lake red. **Princess Sagan**, richest velvety crimson. **Bridesmaid**, the best of all pink roses.

What You Can Buy for 50 Cents.

Set 34—13 Ever-blooming Roses all different. . . 50 cts.	Set 42—20 Large Flowered Pansy Plants. . . 50 cts.
" 35—12 Fragrant Carnation Pinks, 12 kinds. . . 50 cts.	" 43—15 Coleus, will make a bright bed. . . 50 cts.
" 36—8 Lovely Flowering Begonias, all sorts. . . 50 cts.	" 44—12 Double and Single Fuchsias, all colors. . . 50 cts.
" 37—13 Geraniums, all colors and kinds. . . 50 cts.	" 45—6 Choice Hardy Shrubs, 6 sorts. . . 50 cts.
" 38—15 Choice Prize Chrysanthemums. . . 50 cts.	" 46—30 Pkts Flower Seeds, no two alike. . . 50 cts.
" 39—4 Choice Deco active Palms, try them. . . 50 cts.	" 47—20 Pkts elegant Sweet Peas, all different. . . 50 cts.
" 40—5 Dwarf French Cannas, 5 kinds. . . 50 cts.	" 48—18 Pkts Choice Vegetable Seeds 18 sorts. . . 50 cts.
" 41—12 Sweet Scented Double Tube Roses. . . 50 cts.	

You may select half of any two sets for 50 cents, or 3 complete sets for \$1.25, any 5 sets for \$2.00, the entire 15 sets for \$5.00; or half of each set for \$2.50. Get your neighbor to club with you. Our catalogue free. **ORDER TO-DAY.** We will hold the plants and ship them any time you may desire. Address, **THE GREAT WESTERN PLANT CO., BOX SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

SHERIDAN'S

CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your poultry strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. Eggs are larger and more fertile. They succeed best in raising poultry for profit, who commence with little chicks; giving them twice a week an even teaspoonful of Sheridan's Condition Powder mixed with each quart of food, gradually increasing the dose until full grown.

NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF FOODS YOU USE!

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Is needed with it to assure perfect assimilation of the food elements necessary to produce eggs. It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated; Most economical, because such small doses; No other kind one-fourth as strong; In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers. Large cans are the most economical to buy.

If You Can't Get it near Home, send to us. Ask first.

We send postpaid one pack for 25 cts; five \$1.00. A two-pound can \$1.20; Six cans \$5.00, exp. paid. Sample copy "best poultry paper" sent free. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**

Lumber Neck Again.

Mr. Editor:—We had a disease among our poultry last summer in which the sick ones would sit around at first, with their wings hanging down, and their heads would drop down until the beaks would rest on the ground. They would look as if they had no life in them until they were disturbed. Then they would run a little way and fall in the same way. The droppings became thin and white, and in the last stages green. The odor was very strong and disagreeable. Both hens and chicks had the disease. A good many died, but we cured some by giving the following:

Carbolic acid, five drops; lard, two tablespoonfuls; a little sulphur—mix well. The dose was a teaspoonful every two hours, and when they began to improve, a teaspoonful three times a day. I also used the carbolic acid in their drinking water, as a preventive.

What was the matter with them? Did we give them the right medicine? W. L. M. Vevay, Ind.

[We believe the fowls were afflicted with lumber neck, a disease we have quite frequently referred to of late. It is generally caused by the fowls eating some dead animal matter that has bred maggots. A few drops of turpentine in a teaspoonful of water seems to be a sovereign remedy. Where fowls have a free range, every now and then an investigation of the premises should be made to see if any dead animals, like rats, cats or birds, are lying around. These in time breed maggots, which the fowls greedily eat, and which get into the crop. If treatment is not applied as soon as the trouble is noticed, these maggots will gnaw through the crop into the vitals of the birds. Then comes death.—ED.]

THROAT TROUBLES. To allay the irritation that induces coughing use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." A simple and safe remedy.

Buying a Carriage.

Anyone may learn how to buy the best carriages and harness at the least (factory) prices by writing for the large illustrated catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Indiana. It is mailed free.

Sweet Peas.

For the month of March we will send postage paid to any part of the U. S. Emily Henderson, Blanche Ferry, Lemon Queen, Blushing Beauty, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Sankey Sweet Peas, 1 oz. 10c; 4 lb. 30. Choicest Mixed Sweet Peas, 1 oz. 5c; 4 lb. 15c.

J. S. SARGENT & CO.

83 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Lovett's Guide to Horticulture.

For downright solid common sense, useful information and truthfulness in both descriptions and illustrations, we doubt if there is another catalogue published by any nurseryman or seedsmen that equals Lovett's Guide to Horticulture for spring of 1897, published by the Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J. It is a book of 112 pages, beautifully printed and illustrated, and will be mailed free to any of our subscribers who apply for it.

Our readers will please notice H. B. Rusler's advertisement of the Comet Force Pump Sprayer in another column of this paper. The Comet is a Lawn and Garden Force Pump as well as a perfect Fruit Tree Sprayer. Among so many advertisements it is sometimes difficult to tell which is the best, but if you will write to H. B. Rusler at Johnstown, Ohio, he will forward you free catalogue and hints on spraying, and will be able to convince you that the Comet is not only the best, but the fastest selling sprayer on the market. Send your address to him on a postal card, and he convinced. The very low price at which the Comet is sold places it at once within the reach of all in need of a sprayer.

Horticultural.

Are you in want of vegetable or flower seeds, plants of bulbs, shrubs or roses, grape vines or small fruits, fruit or ornamental trees? If so, The Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio, will be pleased to send you their valuable catalogue free. It is one of the most comprehensive issued. They were among the first to introduce the free

delivery of plants, seeds, small trees, etc., through the mail nearly a quarter of a century ago, and their business through honest dealing has grown to be one of the largest in the United States, from one greenhouse to thirty-two, and from a few acres of land to over a thousand. They advertise in our columns, and are worthy of patronage. Your address on a postal will bring you their catalogue free. Send for it.

Liverpool, January 29, 1897.

Mr. Forsyth:—Dear Sir:—You will remember me importing to England from you just twelve months ago, a cock and two pullets of your Buff Wyandottes. These were imported for my father-in-law, of the above address, who wishes me to write you a few lines.

With this stock of yours he has just finished the season here at Liverpool, with a splendid record for the show season just passing away. He has taken the lead in this variety in England, Scotland and Wales, and has bred and sold more winners than all the other breeders of Buffs put together. At this Liverpool show, which closes today, and finishes practically the show season here in England, he has fairly swept the deck by taking 1st, 2d and 3d in both the classes among keen competition, and beating both Dairy and Crystal Palace winners, which only got V. H. C. here. Truly a magnificent performance. During the past season he has taken over one hundred prizes, cups and medals, with birds bred from this stock. I am sure it is most gratifying to both himself and you to know that your stock have answered so well.

It was merely a game of speculation to put his trust in you, when he sent for your birds, and by your straightforward dealings you have entirely gained his confidence. He would still like to do further business with you. In the first place, could you recommend a real good American fanciers' newspaper to him, as he would like to see how his brother fanciers in the land of the stars and stripes are going on. He would like to purchase from you the very best you have for disposal in your yards, say, for instance, a cockerel and pullet or two cockerels and two pullets, which must be of uniform Buff color throughout—not red. Have you any such for disposal? If not, will you kindly give him the first opportunity to purchase your best, as they cannot bring you any competition when here in England. Kindly state your price for pens as above. I am sending you a Liverpool paper, so that you can see his successes here. With every good wish for future success, I am, Dear sir,

Yours fraternally,

S. A. STRAIT.

Careful experiment and practical experience have proved beyond any question of doubt that the liberal feeding of green cut bone will double the egg yield from a given number of hens. Green bone is the cheapest egg food on the market today, and in many places can be had for the mere asking. In those places where it has acquired a commercial value, it can be bought for 25 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. This is much cheaper than wheat, which is the best of the cereal egg producing foods. Green cut bone has such a potent force in increasing egg-production that it will be found especially helpful in winter, producing large quantities of eggs when they are of greatest value,—when they bring the most money.

Having decided to feed green cut bone, the next and most important step is to decide upon a suitable machine for preparing it. The machine that has been pronounced by many users to be the acme of perfection for cutting green bone, is the new No. 6 Webster & Hannum Green Bone Cutter, made by the firm of that name at Cazenovia, N. Y. Those who have had experience with it claim that it will cut easier and faster than any cutter made, and that it will easily cut a pound of green bone in one minute. It does not require two persons to operate it, and is equipped with an automatic feed and feed release that makes it work so easily that a child may operate it. This automatic self feed would seem to possess many advantages over the ordinary hand feed machines. We cannot tell you all about it here; but if you will write to the manufacturers as noted above, they will take pleasure in giving you further instructions, and quoting you prices on this machine.

MRS. LYNESS ESCAPES

The Hospital and a Fearful Operation.

Hospitals in great cities are sad places to visit. Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

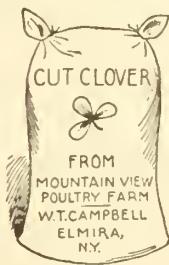
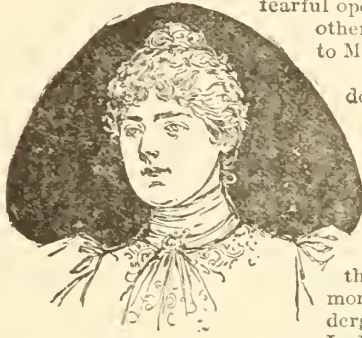
Because they have neglected themselves! Women as a rule attach too little importance to first symptoms of a certain kind. If they have toothache, they will try to save the tooth, though many leave even this too late. They comfort themselves with the thought that they can replace their teeth; but they cannot replace their internal organs!

Every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warnings in the form of bearing-down feelings, pain at the right or the left of the womb, nervous dyspepsia, pain in the small of the back, the "blues," or some other unnatural symptom, but they did not heed them.

Don't drag along at home or in the shop until you are finally obliged to go to the hospital and submit to horrible examinations and operations! Build up the female organs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will save you from the hospital. It will put new life into you.

The following letter shows how Mrs. Lyness escaped the hospital and a fearful operation. Her experience should encourage other women to follow her example. She says to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I thank you very much for what you have done for me, for I had given up in despair. Last February, I had a miscarriage caused by overwork. It affected my heart, caused me to have sinking spells three to four a day, lasting sometimes half a day. I could not be left alone. I flowed constantly. The doctor called twice a day for a week, and once a day for four weeks, then three or four times a week for four months. Finally he said I would have to undergo an operation. Then I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after one week I began to recover and steadily improved until I was cured completely. By taking the Pinkham medicine, I avoided an operation which the doctor said I would certainly have to undergo. I am gaining every day and will cheerfully tell anyone what you have done for me."—Mrs. THOS. LYNESS, 10 Frederick St., Rochester, N. Y.



Mountain View Poultry Farm, 80 Acres Range, ELMIRA, N. Y.

My time, attention, and two Farms devoted to

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY.

Owenta, N. Y. Silver Cup, Best Display.

Binghamton, N. Y. Gold Special, Best Display.

NO Stock for sale.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

Am booking orders for eggs now at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26, and sell from the same pens that I use myself; you therefore stand an equal chance of getting **Prize Winners** as good as those I have been so successful with at the recent winter shows. "Send your order for Eggs NOW." Specially prepared Cut Clover \$1 for 50 lbs.; \$1.75 for 100 lbs. None better.

W. T. CAMPBELL.

Our New Catalogue is the Neatest one you'll see, and it's FREE....

38 FROM 50

EGGS THAT HATCH will be in great demand this Spring.....

From 50 of our Eggs, placed in an incubator last month by a customer, 38 healthy chicks were taken out. A 75 per cent hatch is very good at any season of the year, but a 75 per cent hatch in mid-Winter speaks volumes for the vigor and stamina of the parent stock. Furthermore, our Eggs will not only hatch, but will hatch winners. Black Minorca Eggs at \$1.50 from pens scoring 90 to 94. That's a specimen value, and "there are others."

S. C. Black Minorcas, Mammoth Light Brahmas, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Cornish Indian Games, Silver-Laced and White Wyandottes.

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns,

Those bargains in choice Fowls are not all gone yet, but you'd better write to-day.

J. A. LINN, Box 10, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

No. 2, for Power, Price \$25.

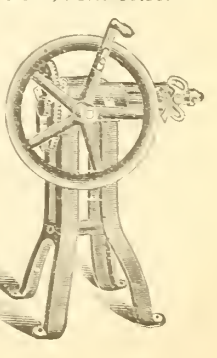
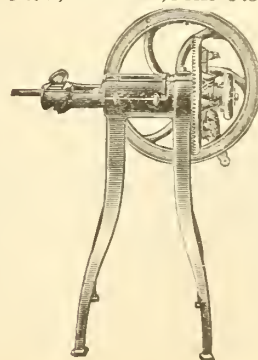
Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter Co.,

Successors to the E. J. ROCHE CO.

We manufacture six different sizes of automatic feeding Bone Cutters for land and power use. Recognizing the popular demand for low priced Bone Cutters, we have added three this season, No. 10 with crank handle, \$6.75; No. 9 with balance wheel, \$7.90; No. 8 with balance wheel and legs, \$9.50; to our already famous line, No. 3, \$16; No. 4, double balance wheel, \$18; and No. 2 for power, \$25. We have been awarded first premium wherever we exhibited this season in competition with all the old line companies. We warrant our machines the only automatic feeding machines made. Sent on trial. Send for catalogue.

STANDARD GREEN BONE and VEGETABLE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass.

No. 8, Price \$9.50.



Fowl Hits.

Just the Same.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

BY MRS. K. E. R.—Y.

There's a lady, quite witty,
Although not very pretty,
In Jamaica Plain,
Who, to gain notoriety
Has entered society,
And she gets there just the same.

She claims Sheridan's Powder
Should be advertised louder
In Jamaica Plain,
The roosters for it crow,
The hens say 'tis a go,
And it gets there just the same.

And then, to take a paper
Is the proper caper
In Jamaica Plain;
The leader, lo and behold,
Is FARM-POULTRY, I am told,
And it gets there just the same.

If patient you will be,
In a short time you will see
In Jamaica Plain,—
That the writer of these lines
Still keeps up with the times,
And she gets there just the same.

A farmer complains that a hook and ladder company has been organized in his neighborhood. He states that the ladder is used after dark for climbing into the hen house, after which the hooking is done!—*Poultry Yard.*

"I think an egg would make that coffee settle, Mrs. Scadgers," said the impecunious boarder, heedlessly. "If the recipe is a sure one, pray let me offer you an egg, Mr. Sloopa," responded the landlady severely, and then the conversation languished.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

Of what use are guinea fowls? is asked. They have two distinguishing traits—they are the most noisy of all feathered creatures, and can steal their nests and lay about fifty eggs each where no one can find them until they are rotten.—*Poultry Yard.*

Inventive genius has seldom been displayed to better advantage than in the method used by our soldiers in the late war when raiding a rebel hen coop; or shall we say foraging for provisions? It was simply the burning of sulphur matches under the noses of the fowls.—*Exchange.*

A Danbury man found something offensive in his last dozen eggs, and took the dealer to task. "What is the matter with them?" asked the dealer. "They ain't good," was the reply. "Well, that isn't to be wondered at," was the apologetic rejoinder. "Hens are drove so now they ain't expected to be as particular as usual."—*Poultry Yard.*

Three little chickens went out for a walk, Graybill and Ducklegs and pretty white Bill; Graybill was caught by a yellow eyed hawk, and Ducklegs, the stupid, fell into the well; Snowy Bill Leghorn came back all alone, and Mamma Light Brahma made a sorrowful moan.—*Papa Leghorn.*

Isaac Eyre says, "the best way to prevent or cure gapes in chickens is to commence feeding them whole grains of corn as soon as they are old enough to swallow them—say two or three weeks old. The effort made by the chick to swallow the whole grain will kill the little red worms in the throat, which are the cause of the gapes, and it is easier and safer to kill the worms in that way than to attempt to take them from the throat with a bent horse hair, as is sometimes done."

The above appears in the *Hatboro Spirit*. Though Isaac is a veteran farmer and chicken raiser, we are inclined to think he is rather "off his eggs" on this subject. The "little red worm" he speaks of is found in the windpipe of the chicken, not in the throat. Therefore, the smooth corn grain slipping down the throat, would hardly crush the little red worm clinging to the yielding and slippery side of the parallel passage. Theory does not amount to much when brought face to face with stern facts. When we get Isaac fairly floored on the chicken gape business, we intend to attack his pet theory of setting fence posts with the top end down.—*Newton Enterprise.*

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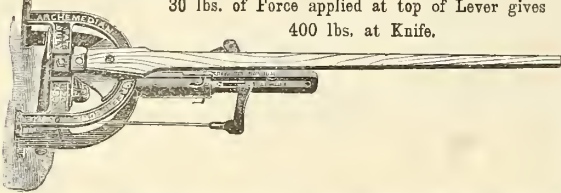
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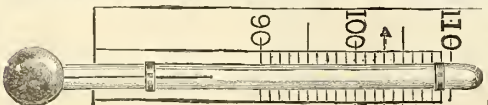
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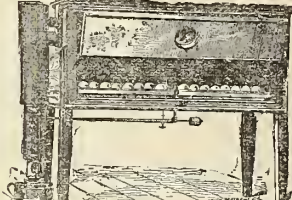
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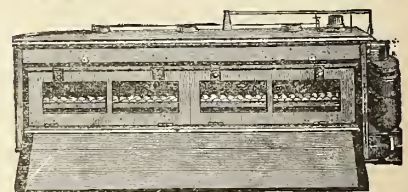
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